History Line

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History Line

Spring 1993

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Cover photograph: The Old Homestead—Atlantic Building, 930 F Street NW, USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, 1901–33 (U.S. Library of Congress, Gifford Pinchot Collection, refer to title "The Old Homestead").

Editor's Remarks

Planning for the Future: The History Program in the Year 2000

We can be certain that the Forest Service history program is here to stay and will redefine itself over and over again. What makes history both exciting and practical is our ability to rethink and redefine it—both in the context of new information as it becomes available and from new perspectives as we come to understand our place in the evolution of the planet.

During the past decade a variety of topics have emerged in the "new" popular history, including women's roles in the development of the Nation and labor, ethnic, and minority history. Environmental and technological history have also become popular subject matter as global warming, destruction of ecosystems, and old-growth forests have warranted increasing attention in the media and by academicians.

Like other governmental agencies, the Forest Service is in the midst of a revolution: in technology and in perceptions of the environment and the people within. Forest Service employees often find themselves struggling with the notion, on the one hand, of maintaining a "rugged individualist-traditionalist" mentality and, on the other, joining in the new technologies of change in the "information age." Over the last two decades, a holistic approach to forest management has emerged from fragmented, more partisan management techniques. History studies can serve as a foundation to build a stronger, more efficient, and more productive agency. History exposes change, reveals the facts, and analyzes their magnitude and importance.

To plan for the future, we must first understand the past or at least attempt to interpret it. What role will the Forest Service play in the next century preserving and disseminating its history? No one will argue that the Forest Service has one of the most diverse, interesting, and significant histories of any agency in the Federal Government. It shaped this Nation's policies on conservation, wilderness, and multiple use.

An agency's identity is in part created by images in the mass media, but also by the way it represents itself in print. Forest Service historians—today and tomorrow—can work together to inform, educate, and perpetuate the fascinating history of this agency. Sharing ideas, information, and concerns will be the first step in this program, followed by developing a structure within the agency that serves as a focus for decisionmakers—and the general public.

For the people of the Forest Service, the challenge of the 1990's is to continue to excel individually within our respective fields and to strive to work together, meeting new challenges in performing our collective mission. ❑

Dana Supernowicz
Guest Editor

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Thinking in Time: Using History in Decisionmaking

James C. Overbay
Deputy Chief for the National Forest System

The Foundation for an Ecosystem Approach to Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Land and Resource Management

The foundation policy for sustainable management of lands and resources in the National Forest System comes from the Organic Administration Act of 1897. The exact words are: "No national forest shall be established, except to improve and protect the forest within the boundaries, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

Our understanding of how complex a task this is has evolved over the 100 years since passage of the Organic Act. We now know this charge can only be fulfilled by protecting and improving ecological systems which in turn provide for water flows and timber supplies among other values and uses.

Over the years the basic mandate has been expanded to other natural resources and we've received more specific instructions from the Congress. The first came in 1960 with the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act. It's a very short piece of legislation. I urge all people interested in how the National Forest System is managed to "read it again for the first time."

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Caterpillar skidding during logging operation, Boise National Forest, Idaho (Forest Service photograph).

The Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (MUSYA) was supplemental to the Organic Act. Section 2 says the "Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom."

Section 4 defines what multiple use and sustained yield mean. These definitions are worth repeating.

"(a) 'Multiple use' means the management of all the various renewable surface resources on the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

(b) 'Sustained yield of the several products and services' means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land."

All of these words are important, of course. But I want to bring your attention to "periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions," "without impairment of the productivity of the land," and "maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources." MUSYA builds on the foundation laid in the Organic Administration Act and provides for change in what "improve and protect the forest" means.

Again, we know more now than we did 30 years ago about what accomplishing the MUSYA mandate requires. But I believe that all the new dimensions and new perspectives on ecosystem management or ecologically based management are covered by the MUSYA mandate.

In 1964, the Wilderness Act gave us a mandate to protect some areas within the national forests that would obviously be "used for less than all of the resources." But even wilderness areas are multiple-use lands. In reality, all lands within the National Forest System are used for less than all of the resources; always have been and probably always will be. Multiple use is a concept that works best at landscape and larger geographic scales where you can look at patterns or mosaics of different kinds of land uses.

In 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act made it a national policy to "encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; [and] to enrich understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation." This sure sounds like something Aldo Leopold might have said. More than 20 years ago, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) encouraged us to think about ecosystems when we carry out our multiple-use, sustained-yield mandate.

In 1973, the Endangered Species Act was passed to "provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species may be conserved." The act made it "the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and shall use their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." Conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems they depend upon, thereby, became a policy obligation of the Forest Service.

In 1974, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) provided the mechanism to assess the total forest and rangeland resources of the Nation and directed the Forest Service to develop a program demonstrating the potential contribution of the National Forest System in meeting the public's needs for forest and rangeland resources, goods, and services.

In 1976, the National Forest Management Act cited congressional findings on the continued importance of multiple-use, sustained-yield management. Look them up. They're worth reading again. These findings set in motion new directions and new perspectives for the Forest Service that are still unfolding today. Public participation, standards and guidelines for resource protection, integrated planning and management, interdisciplinary teams, monitoring for adaptive management, and providing for diversity of plant and animal communities in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives all came out of this act.

By now, it should be clear that history has given us an evolving mandate that builds upon whatever the foundation was at a previous time, though not always in a linear or connected fashion. Are we better stewards of the public's lands and resources because of this evolution in our mandate? You bet we are! Are we as good as we can be? Of course not. But then, that is why we are here: to take another step in improving the ecological effectiveness of our management.

Ecological thinking in American resource management probably started back in the mid-1800's with admonitions from Henry David Thoreau, George Perkins Marsh, George Bird Grinnell, and others to protect the land, its waters, fish, and wildlife. By the late 1800's, this protection was underway. Bernhard Fernow and Gifford Pinchot stressed sustained-yield management of valued natural resources. By the early 1900's this also was underway. In the mid-1900's, Aldo Leopold identified the importance of diversity and ecological integrity in healthy and productive land. In the mid-1970's, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey captured these thoughts and set the course for strengthening the ecological basis of national forest and grassland management. He stated that the basic purpose of the bill that became the National Forest Management Act was

> *...to assure that the multiple uses are realized and their yields are sustained. This bill seeks to strengthen resource management so that it is ecologically effective. The days have ended when the forest may be viewed only as trees and trees only as timber. The soil and the water, the grasses and the shrubs, the fish and the wildlife, and the beauty that is the forest must become integral parts of the resource manager's thinking and actions.*

Here we are, in 1992, still shaping the evolution of what this ecological view will come to mean. Whatever the new perspectives on sustainable land and resource management come to be called, one thing is clear from this legal and conceptual history: it grows by incremental steps.

So what is different now than how we have historically viewed "improve and protect the forest," "without impairment of the productivity of the land," "to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment," "to enrich our understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation," "to conserve endangered and threatened species and their ecosystems," and "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives"? And what will the answers to this question mean to management of the National Forest System? These are the questions we should address here and back home in this era of an expanding ecological consciousness. ❑

Editor's Note: On April 27, 1992, Deputy Chief Overbay spoke in Salt Lake City on taking an ecological approach to resource management. The speech laid the foundation for an ecosystem approach to multiple-use and sustained resource management using principles based on past policy decisions, legislation, and sound management techniques (stemming from years of experience). Historians often call this "thinking in time." The preceding was appendix 1 of his speech, reproduced in its entirety for History Line.

Recreation, Cultural, and Wilderness Resources: A Letter to the Field

Kimberly Evart Brown
Director of Recreation, Cultural and Wilderness Resources,
Alaska Region

On May 24–29, 1992, the Forest Service Directors of Recreation held their national meeting in Alaska and focused on our "heritage resources." A new term? Yes, our heritage resource encompasses many aspects of our heritage, for example, archaeological and historic sites, buildings, artifacts, oral history, folklore, historic photos and documents, historic landscapes, traditional songs, dance, and art. Combined, they reflect the richness and mystery of the human saga and the special relationship between people and the land.

The directors worked closely with heritage resource leaders to develop a special emphasis for this program area for the next few years. We have recognized the importance of balancing our current cultural resources program—emphasizing protection, inventory, and recordation—with service, presentation, and public involvement in experiencing and caring for these resources. This is the essence of why we protect, inventory, and record, to have a reliable source of information on these resources, so we can learn from and enrich the experiences of all people who benefit from their national forests. This includes researchers, school children, recreationists, tourists, and others. What we present to the public must reflect the quality of the professional investment we have made in these resources over the past 25 years. Our current information base is the foundation of the program and its future.

We spent quite some time developing strategies that help us achieve this objective. Our efforts are only the start but do focus on some key elements. We believe we need to engage the agency leadership in this same vision of where our Heritage Resource Program needs to go and cause a sensation in the process. We also believe a strong constituent support must be developed with our key stake holders: State Historic Preservation Officers, Advisory Council of Historic Preservation, professional societies, American Indian tribes, local communities, the tourism industry, and similar groups. Our strategies are being packaged and will be available by the end of this month. Meanwhile, we need your ideas for a slogan to capture the excitement of this new program balance. Help finish this sentence: "Heritage Resources—_____," (for example, "Heritage Resources—I can dig it!"). Send your ideas to Evan DeBloois, Washington Office program leader (E.DeBloois:W01C).

We're very excited about the new emphasis. Join in and make it a reality! ❑

Social Science and the Forest Service

Terry West, Washington Office History Unit

As late as 1977, in an internal report for the USDA Forest Service "Lessons From the Monongahela (National Forest) Experience," the author writes: "Some educators feel that foresters need training in both technical and social sciences so that administrators will exhibit a breadth of perception and ability to accept, judge and react to opposing views." The need for social science training reflects the reality that land-use decisions are increasingly less driven by science or public land managers than by the political factors (Karr 1983:154-155). The lack of a social orientation by professional resource managers makes it difficult for them to respond to public wants (Magill 1988). This lesson is difficult to accept for some long-time employees of the Forest Service, who enjoyed public support for its commodity-oriented programs during the first two decades after World War II. Trained mostly in forestry schools at land grant colleges, many past employees were oriented toward applied technology—the agricultural school model—with its emphasis on increasing the production of needed crops. After all, meeting the national demand for wood—especially softwood for housing construction—was an important goal of Forest Service foresters, who were doing their part to supply the market created by the baby boom. The backlash over the environmental consequences of commodity production, including deforestation, grew along with the sixties generation.

By the 1970's, several disputes over Forest Service timber practices, including the 1973 lawsuit against the Monongahela National Forest over clearcutting, led to the passage of laws to redirect the agency. One of these, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, requires the Forest Service to involve the public more in its decisionmaking and hire people trained in disciplines other than forestry and engineering (Roth and Harmon 1989). Specialists—in areas such as wildlife biology, soil science, hydrology, archaeology, and landscape architecture—were hired to comply with increased demands for documentation of project compliance with land use laws, because, as recently as 1960, 90 percent of employees were foresters. Social scientists managed to enter the agency during this period as the window opened for non-foresters. One of the first uses of social science was in the recreation field.

Recreation in national forests boomed in the 1950's, a time of national affluence, developing into a major program in the Forest Service by the 1960's. The research branch of the agency began applied work on recreation and urban forestry that still continues (Bey and Dwyer 1987). Some of this work includes sociological data on preventing vandalism or defining needs of different recreation visitors. A current example of this type of study is "Cross-cultural Land Ethics" (Ewert and Pfister 1991) based on research on the Angeles National Forest in southern California. Social recreation studies tend to be done by Forest Service research scientists located at forest and range experiment stations or contracted out to university-based scholars.

The first real entry for social scientists in the agency stems from social impact assessment (SIA) studies mandated by the Forest Service Manual of 1973. The mid-1970's energy extraction boom in

Alaska and the Rocky Mountain States, where growing coal and oil activities were having an effect on national forests and grasslands, stimulated employment of social scientists to do SIA work (Holden 1987). An additional demand for sociologists and economists in the agency during the same period was to help facilitate public involvement in the land-use planning process. Just when the hiring of social scientists took off, however, it was deflated by the personnel reductions of the administrations of Presidents Carter and Reagan. In an essay "Social Science in the Forest Service," Dave Scott (1986:9) noted "of the 25 to 30 social scientists working in 1982, fewer than 10 are so employed today." A key to survival, he felt, was sharing the insights of social science with a wider slice of line officers and staff specialists, not as a cure-all, but to make them more sensitive to people's needs.

The exact benefit provided the agency by social scientists has always been problematic to managers (Williams 1987). In a 1982 social impact analysis workshop, the status of agency social scientists was reviewed. The lead speaker was Lamar Beasley, the Deputy Chief for Programs and Legislation, who observed that social science was a new discipline in the agency whose practitioners were often hired to do a rather specific technical job: to prepare social economic overviews for forest plans; a lesser number also did social impact analysis of proposed environmental projects within the boundaries of their administrative unit. Aside from this technical contribution, however, the merits of employing social scientists was unclear as expressed by Beasley (1982:7), "Only as Forest Service managers become aware of the added skills that you bring with you—skills that will help them make better decisions—will you be able to move from being a technician to a professional." The challenge for social scientists in the agency has always been to demonstrate the merits of their professional skills to managers by giving them a useful product (briefing report, issue white paper). The dilemma is that seldom is job time available for the kind of substantive research on major issues that would demonstrate to managers the unique insights of the professional social researcher.

The acceptance, even employment, of social scientists in the Forest Service is limited by another hurdle (beyond getting managers to recognize the importance of social factors in land use management). This is the belief by many forestry-school-trained managers that they are equally competent social scientists themselves (Beasley 1982:7). "The roots of this problem may be in the traditional belief that foresters or scientists can be trained to do any job." (Karr 1983:171).

In 1987 to revive the use of social scientists in the Forest Service, a social science coordination workshop was held in Rosslyn, Virginia, by agency practitioners. The basic conclusion was: "The agency has relatively few social scientists (a table of selected job titles in a professional-administrative staff position for the agency in October 1985 lists 3 sociologists, 2 general anthropologists, and 20 in social science compared with 140 archaeologists, 5,282 foresters, and 1,068 civil engineers) and most outside of research have primary assignments in other specialties." (Wenner 1989:72). A reason for this dismal lack of social scientists may be found in a paper by then Pacific Northwest (Oregon-Washington) regional sociologist Arnold Holden (1987) that was prepared for the social science coordination workshop: "...intrinsic to the current view of social science in almost all policy matters: Where social science confirms existing belief, it seems trivial; where it conflicts, it is not credible."

Yet, support for social science thinking—if not social scientists—continues to revive in the agency. The latest opportunity is found in the emergence of "New Perspectives," a program to educate the Forest Service and other land managers in a concept of ecosystem management as applied science with social considerations. The plight of the workforce in timber-dependent communities faced with reduced employment in the lumber industry is a related concern of the Forest Service, a concern that fits into the recent Presidential Rural Development Initiative. Richard Wetherill, the current

regional sociologist for the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest, is optimistic (1991):

> *One trend that seems to be manifesting itself in the outfit is a trend toward the increased use of social science. This is happening in everything from New Perspectives to Forest Plans... more and more [National] Forests across the country are calling me about establishing or re-activating Sociologists or Social Scientist positions in one form or another.*

There is a growth in demand for people trained in natural resource (environmental) sociology in the Forest Service and other public land management agencies. The surge in interest in serving a growing "multicultural" customer base may further enhance the competitiveness of cultural anthropologists and other job applicants trained in the social sciences. However, the inside access to jobs may still go to graduates of natural resource (formerly forestry) schools. The scarcity of jobs for foresters in the last decade or more has forced those schools to widen their curriculum to include social science methods and concepts. This makes their graduates more flexible: they are trained in forest science with a political and social science awareness. At the same time, academic social science programs, by focusing on abstract linguistic-based schools of postmodern theory, produce graduates unable to compete for practical jobs in the Forest Service and elsewhere (Rhodes 1984).

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Williams, Gerald. "History of social science in the Forest Service." Mimeograph for Social Science Coordination Workshop, Rosslyn, VA. 1987. ❑

Editor's Note: Art Magill of the Pacific Southwest Research Station is "a forester with training in the social sciences" and a long history of "efforts at getting a social consciousness" into the Forest Service. An early attempt was a paper, "People—They Just Don't Go Away," presented at the Pacific Southwest Region's Recreation Symposium, April 30, 1974, in Sacramento, California. The reception by the audience of resource professionals was "rather cool." It was revised for publication in various forms, and fragments were published as editorials, but not until 14 years later did the paper get published. (Magill, A.W. "Natural Resource Professionals: The Reluctant Public Servants," The Environmental Professional, Vol. 10, pp. 295–303. Reprints were distributed to the attendees of the 2nd Urban National Forest Service Workshop, May 21–24, 1989, Chandler, AZ. A later version of the paper was published in the Journal of Forestry, Vol. 89, No. 10, October 1991, with the title "Barriers to Effective Public Interaction.") It takes time for a new way of thinking to be accepted, but, when it is, it quickly becomes taken as the common wisdom of the times. Today, recreation research with a social angle is found in many sources, and it is a tribute to Art Magill that one of them is the Recreation Research Update, published by the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, 4955 Canyon Crest Drive, Riverside, CA 92507. This newsletter dates from volume 1, number 1, released January 26, 1989, and is a vehicle for keeping people in research and recreation aware of current research trends in visitor management strategies for wildland recreation areas. Debbie Chavez is the project leader of the Wildland Recreation and the Urban Culture project on which is reported in the newsletter.

Summer Homes in the Pacific Southwest Region: A Brief History and Selected Bibliography

Dana E. Supernowicz, Zone Historian
Pacific Southwest Region

Summer homes and tracts, commonly referred to as second homes or recreational residences, were built in the Nation's national forests during the first part of the 20th century. These properties played an important role in the economic and social development of rural America and provided an escape from the drudgery of the work place. According to geographer Donald Berg, between the early 1900's and the late 1950's, "private citizens constructed about 20,000 dwellings on hundreds of summer home tracts within 116 national forests in 27 States and Puerto Rico (Berg 1971:1).

Summer homes in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California were developed near streams and lakes accessed by rugged wagon roads and trails and later by railroads and automobile roads. In California, nearly 400 summer home tracts containing well over 10,000 lots were developed (Berg 1971:1). Summer home owners, in part, were responsible for national movements in conservation and recreation throughout the Nation. Many of the first ones came from middle class families, lived in metropolitan areas of the State, and had leisure time. Educators comprised one of the largest groups, and teachers from many of the State's largest universities recognized the benefits of outdoor living and obtained permits for summer homes.

The summer home movement has its roots in the early 1890's, when the Department of the Interior administered the first Federal forest reserves. In 1905, the reserves were transferred to the USDA Forest Service, and the forest reserves were renamed national forests in 1907. By 1910, a chain of national forests were established in California from San Diego to the Oregon border. Encompassed within these newly established forests were homesteads, ranches, resorts, and summer residences.

In the 1910's, auto roads were being constructed from Los Angeles to Oregon, connected to mountain resorts in the Sierra Nevada mountains. A decade later, the State highway system formed a web of roads which linked virtually all the major metropolitan areas to the coast and mountains. Automobile roads led almost immediately to the birth of auto-oriented tourist camps, many of which still exist today along California's highways.

National forests were to be managed under the principal of multiple use for the good of all the people, and, during the 1920's, development on forest lands occurred at a frantic pace, particularly summer home and resort construction. World War II slowed development of private homes. Later, in the postwar decades, Federal regulations allowed for increased funds for construction of new roads, campgrounds, and general public recreation facili-

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Typical summer home on the Eldorado National Forest.

ties. Within national forest lands, summer homes were administered through a term permit, which over the years has been modified to reflect changing costs and patterns in land values.

Today, there are 18 individual forests and 1 management unit in the Pacific Southwest Region, including portions of Nevada along the eastern slope of Sierra Nevada and around Lake Tahoe. Not every forest today has summer homes; most of them are close to the State's major metropolitan areas.

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Preserving the Past Through Effective Historic Archives Management

Dana E. Supernowicz, Zone Historian
Pacific Southwest Region

Authorities and Direction

The management and preservation of historic records within the Forest Service is broadly defined by standards and policies established for the National Records Management Centers and the branches of the National Archives. Furthermore, the preservation of historic documents and other materials, is mentioned under title 1600–chapter 1680 of the Forest Service history program. Chapter 1680 includes specific language that requires "historians and history coordinators" to work closely with record managers to retrieve documents scheduled for destruction by the Federal Records Centers (FRC's).

For the past two decades the Forest Service history program has defined and redefined itself. Changes in administration, budgets, and personnel are reflected in the direction of the history unit at the Washington Office. Regional offices have slowly incorporated history into existing cultural resource management (CRM) programs, yet only two regional offices have officially hired permanent historians with advanced degrees in history. Within the entire Forest Service, not one trained archivist is employed permanently. Today, archaeologists form the backbone of the CRM program in the Forest Service, which includes history and archaeology. Despite the lack of professional archivists or records managers within the Forest Service, each year the demand and use of historic records increases.

In July 1976, the "History Section" (established in 1971) refined its objectives:

(1) Provide historical data to elements of the Service in order to facilitate their programs and responsibilities;
(2) **Provide for the preservation of data and materials important to an understanding of the history of the Service and its responsibilities;** and
(3) Maintain liaison on historical matters with persons and organizations outside the Service.

Clearly, the section's first professional historian, David A. Clary, recognized the importance of historical records and the role they had in the history program. What Chief Historian Clary and his contemporaries could not anticipate is that, a decade later, the CRM program would grow tenfold, as would the need for historical documentation of a variety of historic resources on national forest lands.

In 1982, the Pacific Southwest Region's historic preservation officer, Donald Miller, enlisted the services of Jim Williams of Public History Services to conduct a critical analysis of the practice of history in the region. Williams visited numerous forests and examined the program in terms of its organization of historic records and abilities to perform routine and difficult analysis of historic problems and resources. Historical resources

available to the regional Forest Service history researcher include both primary and secondary materials. Each national forest has collections of these materials, which vary in quality and quantity. The following is a list of what Williams found available to region researchers (although inventoried 8 years ago, the list is still accurate today and extends to the entire National Forest System):

Primary Resources. Forest-related records of historical value fall into several categories and are dispersed widely throughout individual forest supervisor's offices (SO's), district ranger's offices, the regional office (RO), the regional FRC, and various public and private libraries and archives. Many are immediately available to Forest Service staff.

(1) Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and miscellaneous records relating to the operation of each forest cover a vast range of topics, including relations with external agencies, timber appraisals and sales, special use permits, land classification studies, water supply and usage, and electrical power generation and transmission. Retention time for these records ranges from a couple of years to permanent status and is determined according to what appears to be practical factors (e.g., current usability and legal implications) rather than potential historical value. In some cases, records dating to the establishment of the forest in which they were generated remain in the SO, while the majority of records are forwarded for retention at the FRC. Almost all records retained are held under a numerically coded topical filing system. The exception seems to be records relegated to a "historical file" compiled haphazardly over the years from other files.

(2) Maps and related materials pertaining to each national forest comprise a substantial primary resource, although individual forest collections are very uneven. Historically significant maps, plats, and blueprints have often been retained, as in the case of some aforementioned records, by individuals in the Forest Service who personally value them. Among these materials one might expect to find, for example, maps pertaining to special uses, land status, mining claims, ownership, rights of way, special projects, assessors records, and topography; blueprints for hydroelectric developments, bridges, and Forest Service structures; and plats for townships, power sites, and other developments on forest land.

(3) Photographic collections of forest land activities, structures, and personnel also offer historians a rich resource; however, photographic resources have been greatly neglected.

(4) Archaeological site surveys and archaeological reconnaissance reports provide a unique historical resource by identifying material remnants of historical activity on forest land. Because of the contemporary character of these records and their continued reference use by personnel involved in ongoing CRM projects, they are maintained in the offices of the forest archaeologist at each forest. Various artifacts of prehistoric and historical value are retained.

(5) Oral histories provide firsthand accounts of Forest Service events, policy, personnel, and general history. Transcribed histories from Forest Service employees are less common. Most national forests have tapes of oral conversations with former and current Forest Service employees.

Other primary resources related to forest activities may not be immediately on hand for the use of Forest Service personnel. These include:

1. Archival materials, such as letters, reports, directories, photographs, and clippings of published materials held by other Federal agencies, State and local government offices, local historical societies and museums, and special collection libraries;
2. Newspapers from the local and regional area, often held at newspaper offices or in various library collections;
3. Magazines and journals of technical and other professional organizations and societies and of general interest which deal with subjects bearing on the forest; and
4. Knowledge held by individuals who are long-time residents of the forest or who at one time participated in activities affecting the forest.

Secondary Resources. Historical resources classified as secondary generally are published works based on primary and/or other secondary resources, although some such materials are unpublished and some are of such a nature that scholars refer to them occasionally as primary resources. By their nature, secondary resources vary greatly in quality.

Books are obvious secondary resources, and they range from 19th century county histories to more recently done popular or avocational local histories and scholarly historical studies. While a few such works are held at forest SO's and the RO, major libraries provide the collections of value for most researchers.

Journals and magazines comprise the second significant resource in this category and include the publications of local, State, and professional historical organizations and more recent publications of technical, professional, and special interest groups. General audience magazines also fall into this category. As with books, one usually must turn to library collections for these resources.

Williams' evaluation of Forest Service records and their use was generally critical. According to Williams, "The lack of guidance by professional historians in the development of Forest Service records retention and disposition systems is obvious and disappointing." He was correct in suggesting better guidance is needed from qualified historians, but the problem is greater than that and cuts across all functions and levels of the organization. For any historic records management program to be successful, the utility and significance of those records must be recognized within the organization. The records of any organization form the catalyst for important changes and guide the organization or agency into the future. The loss of historic records is, without question, a loss of the agency's history or past. Preserving and using an agency's records should be an overall goal of that organization. Forest Service records not only document the history of the agency but also preserve the history of forestry and conservation in the United States and, according to several records managers, constitute one of the most valuable collections of documents housed in the FRC's.

Records of the Federal Records Center

Currently, the vast majority of historic records created by the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5) exists at the FRC's. The bulk of the Forest Service records in both records centers are presently unscheduled—that is, retention dates have not been created. The unscheduled records themselves form a significant record of agency history from the 1890's through the 1960's, and together are enough to fill a modest sized library. Clearly, use of these records has been limited, because the majority of potential users are unaware of their content and do not understand how to access the records.

At the National Archives and Records Centers (NARC's), agency records fall under three categories: temporary, permanent, and unscheduled. Temporary records consist of records that decrease in value with the passage of time to the point where further preservation is not warranted and are eventually destroyed. Permanent records are records that have "archival value" and are "never" destroyed. Unscheduled records are records on which no disposition decision has been made, that is, any records which have never been identified as permanent or temporary.

For **temporary records,** disposition requires the following considerations:

(1) Determine retention period using records control schedules (FSH 6209.11, Records Management Handbook).
(2) Retain locally while active and retire to FRC.
(3) Destroy if retention period has expired, if still in the possession of a Forest Service unit.
(4) Retire to FRC if inactive, if volume warrants, if not authorized for immediate disposal, and if not costing more to move than to keep.

For **permanent records** disposition requires the following considerations:

(1) Identify permanent type records from records control schedules.
(2) Retain locally while active.
(3) Retire to FRC when inactive.

(4) Offer to NARC after period specified in schedules, usually 20 to 25 years.

For **unscheduled records** disposition requires the following considerations:

(1) Disposal not authorized.
(2) Must be treated as permanent until they can be identified and scheduled.
(3) May be shipped to NARC under certain conditions if storage is a problem. Contact agency records officer.

Each Federal agency has its own records control schedule. This schedule provides the scheduling authority for most agency created records. Forest record managers should have a copy of the most up-to-date schedule, because schedules are often revised. The schedule lists item number, a description of the record, and disposal instructions for that record type. Remember that many historical records, particularly those before 1960, may not be listed in the current records control schedule; thus, those records end up as unscheduled records.

The standard for transmitting records from the agency to the FRC is standard form 135. SF 135 has been used since the opening of the FRC's in the late 1950's. The following information should be filled out by the agency: accession number, volume (cubic feet), agency box numbers, series description (with inclusive dates of records, restriction if any, disposal authority, and disposal date). The NARC staff will fill out the rest of the form. Prior to the late 1950's, all Forest Service records in the Pacific Southwest Region were maintained in the respective offices or headquarters where they were created; therefore, when the FRC opened, many of the oldest records were sent from the agency to the center first.

Generally, records disposed of will be highlighted on SF 135. The NARC branches have an up-to-date listing of the historic (unscheduled) records that have not been disposed of and are still maintained in the center. If any question about disposal of historic records exists, the computerized accession number master list (01)–alpha series printouts can be referred to. The alpha series form indicates which records still remain in the records center. Individuals wishing to view SF 135 should examine the old transmittal forms at each agency headquarters and, if they are unavailable or missing, examine the transmittal forms at the nearest FRC.

In order to examine records at the FRC or to request records be sent to an agency office, optional form 11, Reference Request, should be used. Individuals using the request form should list the record group, accession number, agency box number, records center location (if known), description of each record or group of records, and the nature of service, including copies of records, permanent withdrawal, temporary loan of records, review, or other. The name of requester, address, and signature will finalize the form. Non-Forest Service employees or retirees also have access to records; however, they must first obtain a letter of permission from the sending unit.

In order to obtain authority to dispose of records or to request the scheduling of records for permanent retention, use standard form 115. Detach the fifth copy from the set and keep it as a reference copy. Submit the first four copies to the nearest FRC. The FRC will later return one copy to the agency as notification of the items authorized for disposal or scheduled for permanent retention. This copy will also indicate any items withdrawn or disapproved for disposition. Written approval from the General Accounting Office (GAO) must accompany each SF 115 requiring Comptroller General concurrence. This procedure is done by the Washington Office Information Systems staff.

Establishing the archival quality of records in each NARC should only be carried out by professional archivists who have appraisal training in historic records. Professional historians designated by the agency may assist NARC staff in appraising record groups for final disposition.

Records can be transferred from the records center to the National Archives by filling out standard form 258, if they are determined to be of archival value.

The form is divided into seven categories: type of action, transfer to what division, unit that created the records, records data, statement of agency representative, and final action taken by National Archives and records service. National Archives staff either approves or disapproves the request. Generally a minimum of a brief record appraisal should be attached to the formal request for transfer.

Both the National Archives and FRC have microfilm programs that are offered to government agencies at lower costs than most commercial firms. The service includes:

1. Technical advice and assistance in establishing and promoting agency projects and records preservation programs, reducing the volume of record holdings, providing security copies, making duplicate copies, and improving information retrieval systems.
2. Central reimbursable microfilming for agencies, including the preparation, indexing, and filming of records; inspection of film; and labeling of film containers.
3. Dissemination of technical data on current uses of microfilm and on new microfilm techniques and developments.

The agency and FRC can negotiate an agreement, usually an agency purchase order, for microfilm services. The agency will be asked to provide instructions, specifying the location of the records to be filmed; the description of the records, including the volume, size, physical condition, filming arrangement, and the nature and frequency of additions, changes, deletions, etc.; the size and the format of the film to be used; the type of camera to be used and the reduction ratio at which the documents are to be filmed; the type of microfilm reader to be used; and the number and type (silver, diazo, vescular) of reference copies. (Refer to A Records Management Handbook, FSH 6209.11—Federal Archives and Records Centers, 1979:27).

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Robert Svenningsen, Director, Federal Records Center, P.O. Box 25307, Denver, CO 80225, phone (303) 236-0804. ❑

Editor's Note: Federal Records Center staff have recently prepared a draft retention schedule for Forest Service unscheduled records at the center. For more information, contact Dana E. Supernowicz, at (916) 622-5061.

Lights Return to Historic Lookout

Dave Stalling, Sula Ranger District
Bitterroot National Forest

Volunteers working at McCart Lookout, Bitterroot National Forest.

FS 4121E

"The milky way... meteors... an incredible moon rises, gold and distorted by the heat waves, then crystal clear and silvery. The few yard lights down in the Bitterroot Valley aren't distracting, no more than are the man-launched satellites or the tiny pinpricks of lamplight atop Boulder Point, Sula Peak, Bare Cone, Deer Mountain, McCart Lookout, and Lookout Mountain."

Rene Eustace wrote these words describing the nighttime sky while working as a firewatch on Medicine Point Lookout, Bitterroot National Forest, in 1976. Since then, the lights atop Boulder Point and McCart have gone out—the lookouts having been abandoned as more modern facilities were constructed elsewhere. The lights will soon be back on at McCart, however, and the recently renovated lookout will be available as a rental cabin to the public.

The historic lookout, at an elevation of 7,100 feet, is poised on the edge of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness in a small meadow surrounded by a thick forest of lodgepole pine. From the lookout—where the Pintlar mountain range can be seen to the south and east, the Saphire range to the north, and the Bitterroot range to the west and northwest—a forest trail meanders south along a steep, narrow ridge to Johnson Peak, about 5 miles from

the lookout, and the Continental Divide. A series of trails branch off from the main trail on which hikers can travel throughout the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness to the northeast and east, the Big Hole Valley to the south, and the Meadow Creek drainage to the west. There are vast meadows and rocky, talus slopes interspersed among the dense lodgepole pine and subalpine fir forests. Elk, deer, mountain goats, and moose are common in the area as well as numerous smaller animals, such as fox, coyotes, picas, and marmots. Wildflowers are abundant in the spring and summer, and snowfall is heavy in the late fall and winter. Hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, hunting, and photography are all popular activities in the McCart area.

For nearly 45 years, during the dry summer months, the Forest Service employed people to live in the McCart Fire Lookout to watch for and report wildfires in the surrounding mountains. In 1984, however, a more modern facility was constructed on nearby Teepee Point and the McCart Lookout was abandoned. The lookout, named for long-time East Fork District (now the Sula District) employee Bill McCart, was assembled on site—approximately 12 miles East of Sula, Montana—in 1939 from a kit constructed in and shipped from Spokane, Washington. Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, McCart is one of the "L-4" series of lookouts, which are standard 14 x 14 foot frame, pre-cut houses built during the period between 1929 and 1953.

This past September, restoration work began on the lookout. The support structure for the cab was stabilized by replacing two of its legs, and all the cross braces and the catwalk were rebuilt. Railing and stairs were also repaired and the main support beam under the cab was replaced. Work was directed by Kirby Matthew, a Forest Service employee; who was helped by a crew which included Jerry Hinman, a retired Forest Service employee; Gina Owens, a recreation specialist at Sula Ranger District; Brian Pickell and Frances Acibio, Trapper Creek Job Corps students; and Bill and Wilma McCart and Don and Georgina Thomas, community volunteers.

Volunteers from the Bitterroot Backcountry Horsemen packed construction supplies from the trailhead up the mile-long winding trail on a cold, snowy September day. Logs were cut for the legs and cross braces using a crosscut saw, hand peeled with draw knives, and carried to the lookout with log carriers. Lumber for the new catwalk deck and railing was hauled to the lookout on horseback.

The project was a great success, and, thanks to the volunteers, more work was accomplished than originally planned. The Sula Ranger District will continue the restoration process, which will include painting, furnishing, and re-shingling. If all goes as planned, the lights of McCart will be back on by early fall 1992, and renters can enjoy the same nighttime skies as the fire lookouts did in years gone by. ❑

Last Commissioned Forest Service Boat

Mark McCallum, Alaska Region

Chugach, stationed on the Stikine Area of the Tongass National Forest, is the last commissioned Forest Service wooden ranger boat in Alaska. *Chugach* became listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 21, 1992, only the second historic vessel from Alaska to be added to the register.

One unique aspect of the Forest Service in coastal Alaska is the transportation system required to traverse the numerous islands and passages. As Wiliiam Weigle, Alaska forest supervisor from 1911 to 1919, stated in describing the differences between the ranger's world in Alaska and that in the lower 48 states:

> *The motor boat took the place of the saddle and pack horse; hip boots and a rain slicker the place of chaps, and it was much more essential that a ranger knew*

Alaska Boat

FS 651421

how to adjust his spark plug than be able to throw a diamond hitch. His steed may do just as much pitching and bucking, but this is prompted not by a spirit of animal perversity but by the spirits of climatic adversity. He guides his steed by means of a wheel instead of reins; feeds it gasoline instead of oats; tethers it at night by means of an anchor in some sheltered cove instead of a picket rope in a mountain meadow, and uses a paint brush in lieu of a curry comb.

The ranger boats served as travelling offices and as the primary work station for Forest Service personnel carrying out a myriad of tasks, such as scaling timber and administering timber sales; administering special use permits for fox farms, logging camps, trapping cabins, and water power sites; and transporting Civilian Conservation Crews to work camps in the forest and Forest Service officials on regular tours of inspection.

L.H. Coolidge, a well-known Seattle naval architect, designed *Chugach* according to Forest Service specifications. The *Chugach's* 62-foot hull and decking have remained essentially unaltered—while its pilothouse, cabins, and rigging have been changed only slightly—since being constructed in 1925 by the Lake Union Drydock and Machine Works, a respected Seattle firm still in business.

Since its launching the same year, *Chugach* has been in continuous service as part of a fleet that, at its peak in the 1920's, included 11 ranger boats operating along a total coastline of approximately 12,000 miles in the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. From 1925 to 1953, *Chugach* operated out of Cordova, then headquarters for the Chugach National Forest. From Cordova, *Chugach* operated year round in Prince William Sound and adjacent waters. In 1953, it was transferred to its current home port of Petersburg, Alaska, from which it operated throughout southeast Alaska.

Chugach, being the only Federal boat on duty year round in Prince William Sound, performed frequent search and rescue and other public service missions. Its log records frequent service to the region and Nation, including delivering medical personnel and supplies, performing the Federal census of 1950, delivering mail, carrying game wardens to distribute hay to feed starving deer, relighting lighthouses and buoys, carrying law enforcement officials and judges, and transporting U.S. troops during World War II. It transported and supplied various scientific and community projects, including the work of four internationally renowned archaeologists: Frederica de Laguna, Kaj Birket-Smith, Alex Hrdlicka, and Robert Heizer.

Chugach is in need of repair. Since 1990, *Chugach* has sat idle, tied up to a dock in Petersburg. Marine surveyors estimate it will cost upwards of $350,000 to refurbish the vessel to today's standards. This is about the cost of replacing *Chugach* with a more modern steel- or fiberglass-hulled vessel. Forest Service management is committed to preserving *Chugach*, but exactly how that will happen and where the funding will come from is uncertain. This dilemma appears throughout the Forest Service. There are innumerable historic structures that are in need of repair or stabilization, but funds are limited. The Stikine Area is examining creative ways of financing the refurbishment, including partnerships. Stay tuned! ❑

Southwestern Region's 1925 Dodge Parade Truck

1925 Dodge before restoration.

FS 787694

A parade in the Southwestern Region is not complete without the presence of the Forest Service's 1925 Dodge "pickup." The vehicle was built late in 1924 and was actually a Dodge Brothers Business Car with a full top and screen sides. It was part of the fleet of the old Crook National Forest that is now part of the Coronado National Forest in southern Arizona. The way this truck came to be used in parades today begins with the career of J.W. Girdner.

Ranger Girdner was born in Denison County, Texas. He entered the Forest Service in the "early days" of the agency and served all over the State of Arizona. A significant part of his career was spent on the Klondyke Ranger District. It was during his years on the Klondyke that Ranger Girdner needed transportation other than horseback. At the time there were no motorized vehicles on the district. On an expedition to the supervisor's headquarters at Safford, Ranger Girdner located a 1925 Dodge that had been turned in for salvage. With the help of Merrill Haby, another Forest Service employee, Girdner put the old rig back into working order.

The Dodge proved quite useful and was cared for through the early 1930's by Ranger Girdner. Around 1933, Girdner found himself assigned to telephone construction, and, with the use of the pickup, he and other employees hauled telephone poles down into Rattlesnake Canyon, a grade of almost 47 percent.

In a few weeks the line was complete and Girdner and his crew left the canyon, leaving the old Dodge at the bottom. When Girdner reached the

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Dodge truck with former Chief of Forest Service, Edward P. Cliff, at the steering wheel and Henry Young (October 24, 1969).

district office, he notified the supervisor's headquarters at Safford that in no way was it possible to get the old Dodge up and out of the canyon and that he "would just have to have a new one—soon!"

In due time, a brand new shiny 1934 Dodge pickup arrived at the ranger station. Ranger Girdner's happy smile was just a little smug, for he knew he had outwitted the man with the purse strings and had finally gained that coveted "new pickup" like all the other rangers had.

The irony of the story, however, is that Ranger Girdner quickly discovered that his new 1934 Dodge could not hold a straw to his old 1925 Dodge. Ranger Girdner, being a proud man, would not admit his mistake and go back down to the bottom of Rattlesnake Canyon to rescue his old Dodge.

In June of 1965, Ranger Cecil Sims and Charles Ames packed into Powers Guard Station and dismantled the old Dodge so it could be removed by helicopter. It was removed to the Forest Service shop in Albuquerque for renovation and reassembly. The renovation was done without the cover over the bed, so it took on a pickup configuration.

After renovation was complete in 1966, it made its home in the museum at the Continental Divide Training Center until it closed about 1970. During this time, it was available for national forests in the region to borrow for parades and special events. After Continental Divide was closed, the old Dodge found its home on the Sitgreaves National Forest for a year or two and then on the Coconino National Forest at Knob Hill. The museum collection was stored at the Navajo Army Depot under the eye of the Coconino. The old Dodge was still used in parades around the region during this time.

About 1981, Tom Hooker, fleet manager on the Kaibab National Forest, volunteered to take over management of the truck from the Coconino. In 1982, the truck received new spokes, made by Tom Hooker, and new paint, top, wheel bearings, seat covers, and decals, as well as other minor repairs by Robert Dockerty and Fred (Perico) Avila. In April of 1982, the Forest Service museum collection, through a memorandum of understanding, went to Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott, Arizona. This included the "rights so to speak" to the old Dodge. In 1983, the old Dodge went on display at Sharlot Hall with some of the Forest Service collection for about 2 years. During this time, it was not available for forest use. In August of 1985 it came out of the museum and went back into parade use through the region. When not serving in parades, its home is on the Kaibab National Forest in Williams, Arizona, where Tom Hooker, Fred Avila, and Robert Dockerty continue to work on it and keep it ready to represent the Southwestern Region. ❑

Editor's Note: Taken from an oral history of retired Regional Forester William D. Hurst conducted by David A. Gillio, Regional Historian.

John H. Hatton and the Ship Named After Him

Ready to start afield in the morning, including J.H. Hatton. Taken by W.H. Hall, Nebraska, 1901.

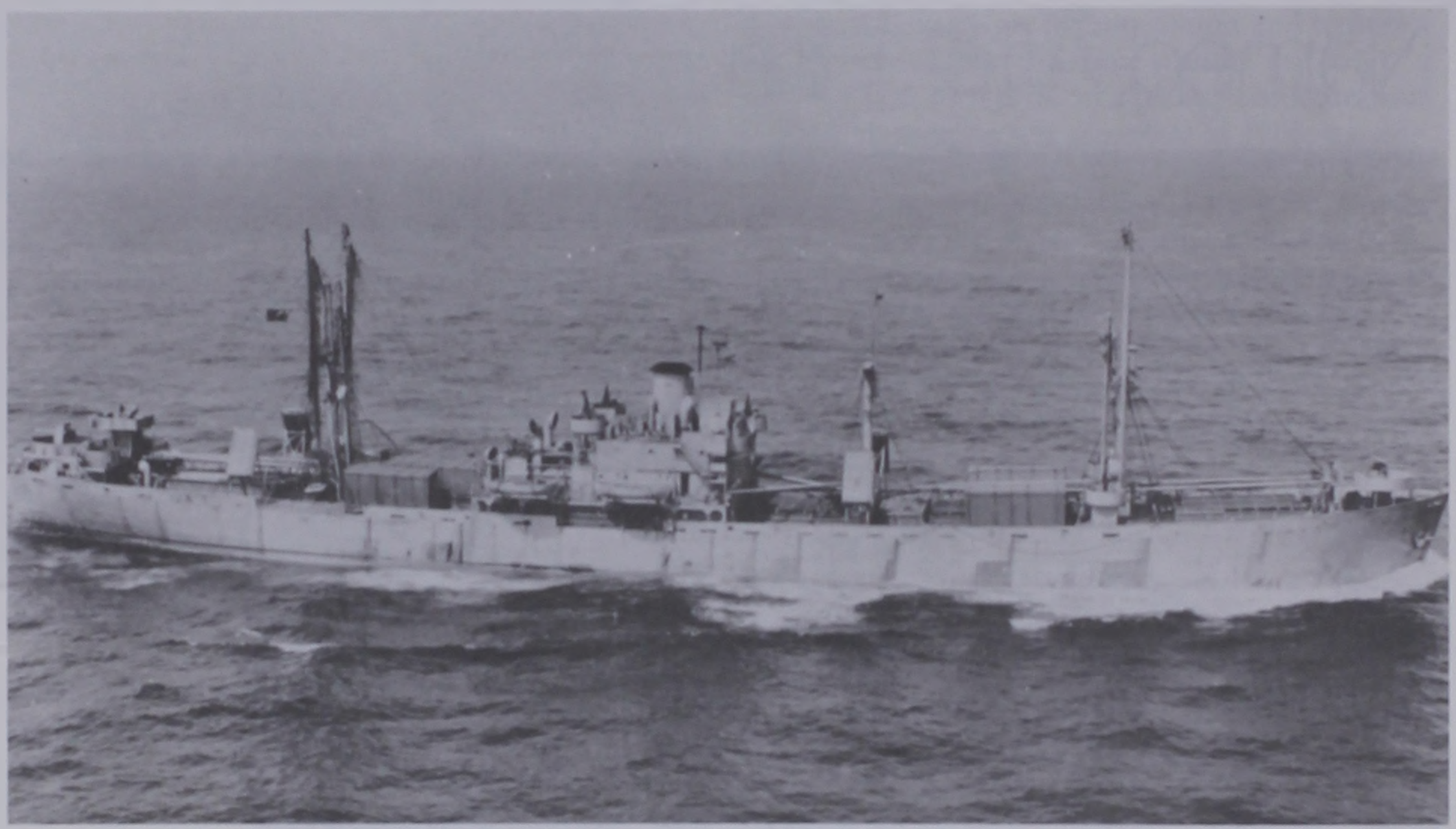
FS

John H. Hatton was born on September 15, 1871, at St. Ansgar, Iowa. Hatton did not initially contemplate a forestry career. Working his way through college, he studied medicine and scientific agriculture. "Enthused" by USDA recruiters at South Dakota State College, Hatton applied for a job and was accepted on July 1, 1901, as a student assistant at the Bureau of Forestry.

One of Hatton's first assignments was to explore the sand hills of Nebraska, determining if trees could be planted and grown there, and recommend on the prospects of establishing a forest reserve in the hills. Hatton was involved with many other reconnaissance expeditions during the early 1900's. In 1908, he was promoted to assistant regional forester in charge of the Office of Grazing in California. He served in that capacity until

Portrait of John H. Hatton

FS 525086



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The John H. Hatton

1915, when he transferred to a similar position in the Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver. Working with Grazing Chief Will C. Barnes, Hatton developed a plan to save the famed long-horned cattle, a vanishing breed at the time. In 1928, a bill was passed to preserve the breed.

During the mid-1930's, Hatton's new assignment took him to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he worked as shelterbelt inspector with the Prairie States Forestry Project. In the late 1930's, Hatton went back to the Washington Office and became a range examiner. He worked jointly with the range and wildlife divisions in an administrative capacity and, in 1938, became assistant chief of the division of wildlife management. He served in this capacity until his retirement in 1941.

Hatton died unexpectedly on July 29, 1942, while living in Florida. His importance to the history of the Forest Service and conservation was recognized in September 1943, when a Liberty Ship launched from the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard in Baltimore, Maryland, was christened by Mr. Hatton's daughter, Mrs. Harold D. Fangboner, nee Jean Hatton, as the U.S.S. John H. Hatton. As far as we know, this was the first vessel of its class named after a former Forest Service employee. The ship was renamed Samora and later changed to Sampenn, a name which stuck until it was scrapped in 1966. ❑

Editor's Note: Information for this article was submitted by John E. Burns, Public Information Officer, Rocky Mountain Region. Records consulted as references for the complete article are located in Building 85, Denver Federal Center, Denver CO 80225, and the history archives at the Washington Office of the Forest Service.

Message on Interpretation

Robert W. Leonard, Cultural Resource Manager
Fishlake National Forest

The motivation to participate in the campfire programs at the Fish Lake Recreation Area stems from a four-season "hitch" I did at Mesa Verde National Park as an interpreter prior to joining the Forest Service. One of the more pleasurable aspects of my job with the Park Service involved the presentation of a weekly campfire program to 500 or more visitors. Initially, the experience was personally terrifying. With time and the acquisition of some self-confidence, I realized that the average visitor came to the program out of a genuine interest in the history of the peoples and cultures of the past, and the terror evolved into an enjoyable experience.

In dealing with groups of people, whether large or small, I've found the following techniques useful:

(1) If appropriate, use humor to break the ice and develop a rapport with your audience. People show up because of personal interest in the subject, but they also want to have a good time. If you can get people laughing, they are yours.

(2) People enjoy both listening to and relating to personal experiences. The use of personal stories to illustrate ideas or events are much more colorful than textbook concepts delivered lecture style. Don't hesitate giving the floor to a visitor who wants to relate his or her own story on the subject at hand.

(3) Encourage people to ask questions. Answer all questions and, no matter how dumb the question, do not belittle or embarrass the visitor. Basically, respect your audience.

(4) Relate concepts to elements in your visitor's frame of reference. In my program on the prehistory of Utah, I chose local examples of sites from different cultures and time periods. Most of the visitors from south-central Utah could relate the gray pottery that came up in their gardens to my discussion of the Fremont people who lived in their valleys a thousand years ago.

(5) I would recommend that the length of a program not exceed 45 minutes to an hour. At the conclusion of the program, inform people that if they have additional questions, you will be happy to stay and answer them. I usually spend 15 to 30 minutes with visitors at the end of a program.

In terms of program techniques and formats, I personally like videos for smaller groups (15 to 25 people). Normally, I will use a 15 to 20 minute video to supplement a part of my talk. For example, if my program concentrates on the Fremont people, I will show a short video on the Fremont people. Unfortunately, videos do not work well with larger groups unless you have access to a big screen television that can be elevated so everyone can see.

Slides are still the most popular and readily available form of visual aids because most people have access to a 35-mm camera. Slides can be projected against an elevated screen, so in general visitors do not have a difficult time seeing them.

Along with visuals, I like to hand out materials to the audience. Usually, I will bring an assortment of artifacts to illustrate points in my talk. Placed in a clear plastic freezer-type bag, the artifacts are afforded an element of protection and do not get lost. Visitors have always been very careful with artifacts, and I have never had a problem getting them back.

In terms of program themes or messages, I try to portray the prehistoric people of Utah as human beings with the same emotions, fears, joys, sickness, and concerns that we have today. I try to humanize the cultures, thus enabling visitors to draw parallels between their lives and those of the

peoples of the past. Establishing ties between the past and the present, people are more able to understand the need for preserving these irreplaceable vestiges of past cultures that we call sites.

My preservation theme, woven in an out of the entire program, is low key but to the point. I try to inform and reason with people instead of threatening or lecturing them. I offer alternatives to collecting and digging by encouraging people to take pictures of an arrowhead while leaving that piece of the prehistoric puzzle in place for future study or for someone else to enjoy. People with intense interests in digging are referred to the local avocational archaeology society. Above all, I try to let the visitor know that cultural resources belong to all of the people of the United States. ❑

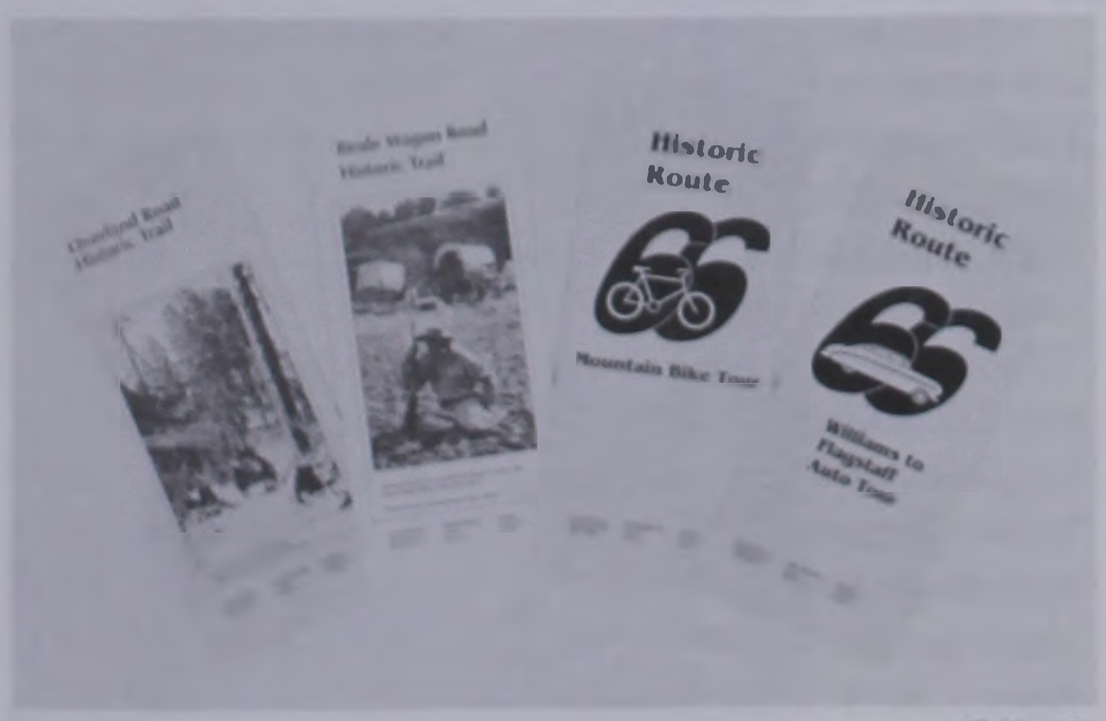
History Updates

Intermountain Region

A participating agreement was entered into with Dr. Tom Alexander of Brigham Young University's Charles Redd Center for Western Studies. Under this agreement, a Ph.D. candidate will add material on forest land and resource management planning to the Intermountain Region history published by the Washington Office in 1987. The original work, *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service* (FS-399), covered only the beginning of forest planning in the region. This version, which will be out in 1993, will include a new chapter as well as larger typeface and other design changes. Contact Phil Johnson, Public Affairs Office, Intermountain Region, Federal Building, 324 25th Street, Ogden, UT 84401; telephone (801) 625-5167, for information.

Southwestern Region

History is "alive and well" in Arizona. Route 66 has received rave review since its dedication as a nationally significant transcontinental highway. During the past few months, interest in the route—and the forest's interpretation of portions of it—have generated interviews, a color photo cover story in the *Arizona Republic* newspaper, and upcoming feature stories in Sunset and Arizona Highways magazines.



Four Brochures

Historical research on Route 66, conducted by Kaibab National Forest personnel, has been used to settle disputes about ownership and rights-of-way for the Arizona Department of Transportation and Coconino County. The research has also been used to establish the site of the city of William's original graveyard, to locate graves prior to construction of a hotel.

This past year, the Kaibab National Forest completed the publication of four brochures: *Historic Route 66 Mountain Bike Tour, Historic Route 66 Williams to Flagstaff Auto Tour, Overland Road Historic Trail,* and *Beale Wagon Road Historic Trail.*

For more information on these brochures and the forest's history program, contact Teri A. Cleeland, Forest Historian and Recreation Planner, Kaibab National Forest, 800 S. 6th Street, Williams, AZ 86046; telephone (602) 635-2681.

Pacific Southwest Region
Linda Marie Lux, Regional Historian

The Forest Service History Program in California had an exciting but hectic year in 1991, as we took part in a national celebration of the 100th anniversary of the National Forest System. Here are a few highlights from the year:

Three articles focusing on conservation history in California and the role of the Forest Service were written by forest historians. These papers were presented along with a special interpretation workshop at the National Forest History and Interpretation Symposium held in Missoula in June 1991. The paper written by Pam Conners, Stanislaus National Forest historian, was titled, "The Influence of the Forest Service on Water Development Patterns in the West." Another paper written by Donn Headley, historian on the Angeles National Forest, was titled, "The Cooperative Imperative: Relationships between Early Forest Administration and the Southern California Metropolis, 1892–1908." A third paper by Kevin "Lex" Palmer, Modoc National Forest historian, was titled, "Vulcan's Footprints on the Forest: The Mining Industry and California's National Forests, 1850–1950."

These were all published in the conference proceedings, *Origins of the National Forests*. A special workshop was also presented by Linda Lux, regional historian, on interpreting history and cultural resources for the public.

In partnership with the Center for California Studies at California State University in Sacramento, a series of oral history interviews of Forest Service retirees was produced for the Centennial. Jackie Reinier, oral history program director, and Linda Lux, regional historian, helped the students select a diverse group of people to interview: Earl Bachman, Director of Recreation for California; Joe Harn, the first wildlife biologist hired in California; Doug Leitz, deputy chief and regional forester in California; Joe Radel, forest supervisor of the Inyo National and specialist in recreation and wilderness; Glenn Smith, a forest planner with extensive knowledge of the Lake Tahoe Basin; Jane Westenberger, director of public affairs for the State; and Carl Wilson, a research scientist specializing in fire management.

The Angeles National Forest hired historian Donn Headley to write the forest's administrative history. The manuscript, which will be published, is tentatively titled: *Wilderness Above the City: A History of the Angeles National Forest*. Donn's research also provided information for news and media outlets and for talks at local meetings (such as an Audubon Society meeting) as part of the Centennial celebration.

Other publications produced for the Centennial include a poster/brochure containing historic photos, lists of important events, and the establishment dates of the California National Forest Reserves and Forests and *A Contextual Cultural Resources Chronology of Events on or Near Forest Lands* by Christine Savage on the Six Rivers National Forest.

Connie Popelish, district cultural resource manager on the Sierra National Forest, coordinated a major historic preservation project for the forest. She, other employees on the district, and many from the community worked to save the Jessie Blakely Ross Historic Cabin and restore its deteriorated logs. This project won the California Governor's Award for historic preservation for 1991. Ron Stewart, regional forester, and Congressional Representative, Richard Lehman, were present for the dedication of this historic structure which will serve as a visitor center for interpreting history for the public along the Sierra Vista Scenic Byway.

Several forests held special Centennial reunions throughout the State for Forest Service retirees and Civilian Conservation Corps workers. The Six Rivers National Forest, under historian Christine Savage's initiative, sponsored a CCC Reunion in Eureka with a special slide program—over 100 people attended. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and the Eldorado National Forest held a joint open house at the Historic Tallac site on Lake Tahoe. This event for retirees and forest employees included a special history exhibit. The Mt. Baldy Ranger District of the Angeles National Forest and the Inyo National Forest each celebrated by hosting reunions for former employees and CCC workers who helped with important building projects on those forests.

The Klamath National Forest, under cultural resource manager Jim Rock's leadership, cosponsored the Museum in the Schools Program with the Siskiyou Country Museum. The program included a historical vignette on early Forest Service lookout, Hallie Daggett. Over 1,000 students in 18 classrooms participated in the program. The forest also cosponsored the State of Jefferson Conference with the Siskiyou Country Museum, where the environmental and cultural uniqueness of the area was tied to conservation history.

Other projects included a 1-hour television special produced in cooperation with the national PBS network in Sacramento with a forest interpretive specialist, Gary Hines, acting as Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service. The production was aired nationwide via satellite. The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit developed an exhibit featuring a mockup of the old Angora Fire Lookout and the telephone switchboard once used by the Eldorado National Forest. The exhibit won first place in the 1991 National Media Awards given by the National Association for Interpretation.

Women's History on Lookouts. The coordinators of the Federal Women's Project contacted Christine Palmer, then the forest historian, Six Rivers National Forest, about program ideas for Women's History Month in 1992. She prepared a slideshow using quotes from women lookouts during the 1930's to the 1950's. Entitled, "From Her Vantage Point: Six Rivers Female Fire Lookouts," the show brought history alive by use of personal accounts. A frequent source for material were volumes I and II of *Sampler of the Early Years*, published by Forest Service women in the early 1980's. Six Rivers National Forest women were taped reading the words of the women who worked on the lookouts depicted in the slides from the historic photo archives. The script is available as a guide to anyone who would like to create such a program on their forest. Contact: Six Rivers National Forest, 500 Fifth Street, Eureka, CA 95501; telephone (707) 442-1721, DG:R05F10A. (Christine Palmer left the Forest Service to take a position as staff historian with Archeological Research Services in Virginia City, Nevada).

Another Forest Service Museum. Following the Forest Service Centennial celebration at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, in 1991, former Forest Service employee Harvey Mack encouraged the development of a historical preservation and information center to be located on the Cleveland

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Historic preservation and information center, Cleveland National Forest.

National Forest. Previous forest supervisors had proposed historical displays or a museum, but no action was taken, and historical items continued to be lost or destroyed. Anne S. Fege, the current forest supervisor, sponsored a plan whereby volunteer Harvey Mack began work on the center in October 1991, utilizing 900 square feet of warehouse space and an adjacent conference room at the Corona Ranger Station, Trabuco Ranger District. Collection of materials and construction is progressing with the reproduction of a 1920–30's style ranger office, display cases, and interpretative panels. In the action plan, supervisor Fege writes, "The themes will emphasize past, present, and future

management of natural resources, the environment, as well as land use opportunities and values. This perspective is particularly important in southern California where national forest lands are subjected to intensive use by a diverse public consisting of many cultures espousing a wide range of land use ethics." Plans are for the center to be operational by early 1993 to coincide with the Cleveland National Forest's Centennial (the year of its designation as a Federal Forest Reserve) celebration. Former employees and retirees are being solicited for donations of artifacts to display. Contact Harvey Mack, Trabuco Ranger District, 1147 East Sixth Street, Corona, CA 91719.

Northern Region

Telling it like it was... Certain aspects of Northern Region history go unrecorded and live only in the memories of those who lived the events. One approach to capturing this valuable information is through oral history. There is, in fact, an active oral history program coordinated by the regional public affairs office (PAO).

National forests have assisted in developing a region-wide list of more than 120 oral history candidates and 25 interviews. Help also has come from the Northern Rockies Retirees Association, who have produced a priority list of 12 candidates and volunteers to conduct some of the interviews.

More than 100 Forest Service oral histories are now in the Mansfield Library archives at the University of Montana in Missoula. Most of these are interviews conducted at the smokejumpers' 50th anniversary homecoming/reunion held in 1990.

Six interviews of Northern Region retirees were made possible by a Washington Office History Unit grant. Those persons interviewed include Bernie Alt, Fred Burnell, Bill Hicks, John Hossack and Dr. Arnold W. Bolle. Dr. Bolle is dean emeritus, School of Forestry at the University of Montana. Copies of these tapes and transcriptions are available at the Montana Historical Society library, Helena, and the Mansfield Library. The original tapes are in the regional PAO history archives.

To sharpen the skills of employees who have shown interest in doing interviews and transcribing interview tapes, two oral history workshops have been held. Approximately 30 people attended the sessions conducted by John Terreo, director of the Montana Historical Society's oral history program in Helena. The PAO plans to have other workshops in Montana and north Idaho.

For more information about oral history activities, programs, and plans, contact forest history coordinators or the regional PAO office; telephone (406) 329-3093.

Southern Forest Experiment Station

In the summer of 1992, the Southern Forest Experiment Station approved a research proposal for a history of the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests. The Ouachita New Perspectives Advisory Committee supported the proposal by Dr. Stephen Strausber, Department of History, University of Arkansas (Fayetteville). The goal is to provide a social ecology of the forest. ❑

Publications and Papers

■ Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

History coordinator Louise Kingsbury contributed a biography of Arthur W. Sampson, "the first range ecologist and father of range management," to *Beehive History 17: 20th-Century Utahans of Achievement*, a 1991 publication of the Utah State Historical Society. Sampson started work for the Forest Service in 1907 as a plant ecologist and did original research on overgrazing in the Blue Mountains of Oregon. In 1912, he was selected to become the first director of the Utah Experiment Station, the beginning of what is today the Intermountain Station headquartered in Ogden, Utah.

■ Northern Region

Young Men and Fire by Dr. Norman Maclean (the author of *A River Runs Through It*). This book, 9 years in the making, focuses on telling the story of the Mann Gulch Fire, a 1949 wildfire that led to the deaths of 12 Forest Service firefighters in Montana. Special programs were planned for August and September 1992, at the author's cabin on the Seeley Lake Ranger District and at the University of Montana. For more information, contact Laird A. Robinson; telephone (406) 329-3434. The book was published in 1992 by the University of Chicago Press and retails in book stores for $19.95.

A related fire publication in the works is a rewriting of a 1930's publication entitled, *When the Mountains Roared*, based on a series of fires during the summer of 1910 in the Northern Region. For more information, contact Darrel Beehner c/o Jud Moore, Public Affairs Office, Northern Region, P.O. Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807.

Earl Cooley, who made the first smokejump on a forest fire on July 12, 1940 (Matin Creek, Nez Perce National Forest), is arranging to publish a National Smokejumpers Roster Guide. It includes all Forest Service smokejumpers from 1939 through 1991 and also lists Bureau of Land Management smokejumpers; altogether, he has active addresses for more than 2,000 smokejumpers. Contact Earl E. Cooley, 2801 Queen, Missoula, MT 59801; telephone (406) 543-6212, for ordering information.

"Artifacts and Documents From Region One Historical Archives Collection" was printed in June 1992 by the USDA Forest Service, Public Affairs Office, Region One, Missoula, MT. The 15-page booklet catalogs the contents of 62 boxes that form the Northern Region historical archives.

"The Role of Horses and Mules in Fighting Forest Fires" by R.L. Hames is found in *The Draft Horse Journal*, Autumn 1992:176-183. This article outlines Forest Service firefighting policy and practice in the Northern Region and features the Nine Mile Remount Depot history in relation to use of stock in fire control efforts.

■ Washington Office

"People First! W.J. McGee and Natural Resources Management as Applied Anthropology" was the title of a lecture at the Washington Office by Terry West of the History Unit. The talk was presented to interested agency personnel in the Chief's Conference Room on July 28, 1992. A revised version of a paper "W.J. McGee, Applied Anthropology, and Natural Resources Management for Human Welfare," that Dr. West delivered at the 63rd annual meeting of the Southwestern Anthropological Association, April 10, 1992, at Berkeley, California. The latter was at the session, Doing Anthropological Research on Public Land, which was organized by Dr. Dan Whitney, Chair of Anthropology, San Diego State University. Robert W. Leonard, cultural resource specialist on the Fishlake National Forest (Utah), gave a paper "Archeological Partnerships on Public Lands" at the same session.

An Interview with R. Max Peterson was released by the Forest History Society under a participating agreement with the Washington Office History Unit. The former Chief of the Forest Service was interviewed by Harold K. Steen in August 1991 and May 1992, and the final transcript was delivered to the Washington Office in December 1992. Chief Peterson held a degree in engineering when he applied to the Forest Service in 1949; his first job was as forest engineer on the Plumas National Forest and 10 years later he transferred to Missoula, Montana. However, the important opportunity came when he was selected to attend Harvard

in the masters of public administration program. The tradition of only foresters getting line assignments ended when he became regional forester in the Southern Region. In 1979, the tradition was further eroded when Peterson was selected to be Chief.

The 323 pages of single-spaced type holds many insights into the agency as it began to be buffeted by the winds of change between 1979 and 1987, when Peterson retired. The challenges to Chief Peterson included budget cuts that shrank the workforce coupled with pressure to hire more women and minorities, timber sale bailouts in the Pacific Northwest, the eruption of Mount St. Helens on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and the role of wilderness in national forest management. Two issues that emerged at the time—endangered species and biological diversity—were underestimated as sources of future contention that would preoccupy the agency. The agency persevered during his tenure despite proposals for a Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management "interchange" and "asset management" or the selling off of Federal land. Those interested in obtaining a copy of this important research source document should contact the Washington Office History Unit for a photocopy.

Charles (Rex) Hartgraves, Associate Deputy Chief of Administration, was the first director of the Land and Management Planning staff established in 1975, and he was key in developing the legislation of the 1976 National Forest Management Act. He writes of some of that experience in the July 1992 issue of the journal of Forest & Conservation History in an article titled "The Development of Regulations for the National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning."

■ Pacific Southwest Region

Stanislaus National Forest, with the help of photographer Bill Baxter of Sonora, California, has printed a series of historic postcards, offered for sale through the Three Forest Interpretive Association. In one of these, Gary Hines, interpretive specialist at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark, portrays the first chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot.

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Gary Hines as Gifford Pinchot

For information on the postcards, contact Mary A. Hale, Public Affairs Assistant, Stanislaus National Forest, 1977 Greenley Road, Sonora, CA 95370; telephone (209) 532-3671.

Photographs of the Tallac National Register Historic Site are featured in the 1991 Advisory Council's Report to the President of the United States. The report focuses on the relationship between local and Federal property management and includes seven case studies. For a copy of the

report, write to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., #809, Washington, DC 20004.

Davies, Gilbert and Florice M. Frank, eds. *Stories of the Klamath National Forest: The First 50 Years, 1905—1955,* History Ink Books, 1992. Edited by two former employees, the book has 125 black and white photographs and 200 stories compiled from oral history interviews, diaries, and recorded history. Over 400 pages long, it also features an historical overview. The 6 x 9 inch paperback sells for $16.95, plus a packing and shipping fee of $1.82, from History Ink Books, P.O. Box 52, Hat Creek, CA 96040.

In the summer 1992 issue of *California History Action,* Michael Hendryx, director of the Siskiyou County Museum, Eureka, California, and Jim Rock, cultural resource specialist for the Klamath National Forest, published an essay "Conducting Rural Historical Research: Issues, Concerns and Opportunities." The stress is on ways of presenting history to the public in the form of books, skits, walking tour brochures, pamphlets, and living history demonstrations. "Our conclusion is that rural historic research is restricted by time and available funding, but when focused with a particular goal, it can be done well." California History Action is a newsletter for history advocacy published by the California Council for the Promotion of History. For a copy of the article, contact CCPH, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014.

■ Eastern Region

The Hoosier National Forest demonstrated its commitment to being a "steward of the past" by helping the public appreciate its cultural heritage. In cooperation with Indiana University, the national forest is writing and publishing two booklets in the Windows on the Past series. The first book is now available while supplies last. Entitled, *Looking at History: Indiana's Hoosier National Forest Region, 1600-1950,* the book is filled with pictures and personal accounts of life in south-central Indiana during the more recent past. For copies, contact the Hoosier National Forest, 811 Constitution Avenue, Bedford, IN 47421; telephone (812) 275-5987. The second book will be *Looking at Prehistory: Archaeology and Early Native American Cultures of Indiana's Hoosier National Forest Region.* This book will cover the period from 12,000 years ago to the earliest written accounts. This book will be published within 2 to 3 years as funds are available.

■ Southern Region

John Ippolito and Bob Skiles of the National Forests of Texas presented a paper "Early Sawmills in East Texas: A Case for Preservation" at the session, Forest Resources: Historical Perspectives, at the East Texas Historical Association fall program held at Nacogdoches on September 18, 1992.

Virginia Forests. "Fisheries and Wildlife Management: Part of the History of the Jefferson National Forest," by forest historian Will Sarvis was published in *Virginia Forests* (Volume XLVIII, Summer 1992, Number 2) magazine.

Will Sarvis is putting together a history of the Jefferson National Forest and would like to interview as many retirees as possible. If you can give information to Will, you can contact him by writing to Jefferson National Forest, 210 Franklin Road, SW., Roanoke, VA 24001; telephone (703) 982-6270.

Search for Archives. For a colorful account of a search for historic documents at the National Archives in Washington, DC, see the overview of the experiences of Robert G. Pasquill, Jr., and Rodney J. Snedeker entitled, "A Brief Account of the CCC Posse and the Adventures at National Archives." The article offers some insight into the myriad regulations and organization of records at the National Archives. For more information about the article and how to obtain a copy, contact Robert G. Pasquill, Jr., National Forests in Alabama, 1765 Highland Ave., Montgomery, AL 36107.

■ Pacific Northwest Region

Politics and Cartoons. At the 4th North American Symposium on Society and Resource Management at Madison, Wisconsin, on May 17–20, 1992, Gerald W. Williams, Ph.D., sociologist and social historian of the Pacific Northwest Region, presented a "Political Cartoonists' View of National Resource Management 1897-1992."

Help Wanted. Nancy Yardas is working on a biography of her grandfather, George H. Cecil, the third regional forester of the Pacific Northwest Region for 14 years. She encourages people with information to contact her at USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, Regional Office F&PS, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623, DG:N.Yardas:R06A.

■ Other Publications

An excellent overview of the National Historic Preservation Act was recently written by National Park Service historian Bruce J. Noble, Jr., entitled, "Federal Agencies and the National Historic Preservation Act: An Overview," published in CRM, Vol. 15, No. 3, 1992, USDI, National Park Service—Cultural Resources.

Just released—*Sawdust Trails in the Truckee Basin: A History of Lumbering Operations 1856–1936* by Dick Wilson and published by the Nevada County Historical Society, Nevada City, CA. The softcover book costs $12.82 plus $2 for mailing to: NCHS Books, P.O. Box 56, Cedar Ridge, CA 95924.

Those interested in westward migration should read "The Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail in Western History" by Dr. Kenneth N. Owens. The article, describing the opening of the Mormon-Carson route through portions of the Toiyabe and Eldorado National Forests, was published in *Montana—The Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 42, No. 1, Winter 1992. Another recent article related to the development of the West is "Settlement, Livestock Grazing, and Environmental Change in Southwest Montana, 1860-1990" by William Wyckoff and Katherine Hansen. This article, focusing on the widespread change since the introduction of cattle in Southwest Montana, was published in *Environmental History Review—A Publication of the American Society for Environmental History*, Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter 1991.

For information regarding national forest management practices, see "National Forest Management and the Tragedy of the Commons: A Multidisciplinary Perspective" by Grey Brown and Charles C. Harris, Jr., and "The Northern Spotted Owl Controversy" by Richard B. Watson and Dennis D. Muraoka. Both articles are published in the *Society of Natural Resources*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1992.

Those interested in ethnicity and forest management must read "Evidence of Ethnicity: Management Styles of Forest Owners in Wisconsin" by John C. Bliss. Bliss attempts to define how emigrant groups who settled in Wisconsin during the 19th century adapted and adopted land use values to their new home. The article was published in *Forest and Conservation History*, Vol. 36, No. 2, April 1992, pp. 63–73.

Films worth watching include "The Law of the Wild," in which three environmentalists—hiker Robert Marshall, author Aldo Leopold, and conservationist Howard Zahniser—are portrayed in their battle to create a permanent system of federally protected wilderness area through an act of Congress in 1964. This program was aired on PBS.

■ Forest History Society Oral History Reprints

The following are transcripts of oral history interviews with retired Forest Service employees available through the Forest History Society, Inc.

(1) *An Interview with John R. McGuire, Forest Service Chief, 1972–1979* ($20.00)

(2) *Dr. Richard E. McArdle: An Interview with the Former Chief, U.S. Forest Service, 1952-1962* ($25.00).

(3) *Early Forest Service Research Administrators, Interviews with: Verne Lester Harper, George M. Jamison, and Clarence L. Forsling* ($33.00).

(4) *Forty-Three Years in the Field with the U.S. Forest Service, An Interview with Charles A. Connaughton* ($20.00)
(5) *Hamilton K. Pyles, Multiple Use of the National Forests* ($23.00).
(6) *Edward C. Crafts, Forest Service Researcher and Congressional Liaison: An Eye to Multiple Use* ($22.00).
(7) *Verne L. Harper, A Forest Service Research Scientist and Administrator's View of Multiple Use* ($24.00).
(8) *Frederick W. Grover, Multiple Use in U.S. Forest Service Land Planning* ($23.00).
(9) *J. Herbert Stone, A Regional Forester's View of Multiple Use* ($25.00).
(10) *Earl S. Pierce, Multiple Use and the U.S. Forest Service, 1910-1950* ($17.00).

Make check payable to the Forest History Society, Inc., 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701.

■ Soil Conservation History

Aimed mainly at new employees of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the national historian of the SCS, Douglas Helms, published a volume of his past writings on SCS history entitled *Readings in the History of the Soil Conservation Service.* The 174-page volume is an example of the utility of desktop publishing for Federal historians. It is a low-cost method of getting into circulation the essays produced by the one- person history office of a Government agency. In this case, Doug included both those published, in scholarly journals, and unpublished, typically for distribution internally to agency personnel. The table of contents reflects this wide range of topics and formats— there are essays on the origins of SCS; selected activities, such as Civilian Conservation Corps soil conservation projects and international conservation; three essays on workforce diversity; and others on watershed, flood control, Great Plains, and the future. Information can be obtained by contacting Douglas Helms, National Historian, Economics and Social Sciences Division, Soil Conservation Service, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013-2890. ❑

Grants and Conferences

Travel Grants

The Forest History Society announces the availability of Alfred D. Bell, Jr., travel grants for 1993. Those wishing to study at the society's library and archives may receive up to $750 in support of travel and lodging expenses. Five Bell grants were awarded during 1992. For information write: Bell Travel Grants, Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Avenue, Durham, NC 27701; telephone (919) 682-9319.

Conferences

The program committee of the National Council on Public History invites submissions for complete sessions, individual papers, or panels for the annual meeting in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on April 29–May 2, 1993. Proposals may relate to any subject of public history, including agricultural history, and nontraditional session proposals are encouraged. Please send proposals or requests for further information to: Jeffrey P. Brown, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 8803.

The American Society for Environmental History held its annual conference on March 4–7, 1993, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The theme of the conference was "City and Country: Contrasting and Interacting Environment." Please send requests for information to: Joel Tarr, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, or telephone (412) 268-2830.

The program committee for the 1993 Western History Association meeting to be held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 13–16, welcomes proposals for sessions on all aspects of the West. A brief summary of prospective papers, with names and a short paragraph on each presenter and commentator, will be most useful. The committee will assume that all those whose names appear in proposals have agreed to participate. Proposals should be sent by September 1, 1992, to the committee chair, Malcolm J. Rohrbough, Department of History, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52246.

The Atomic West, 1942–1992: Federal Power and Regional Development, a conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, was held September 25–27, 1992, in Seattle. Contact John M. Findaly or Bruce W. Hevly, Department of History DP-20, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195; telephone (206) 543-5790. ❑

Big Sand Butte AGO Interpretive Project

Kevin "Lex" Palmer
Forest Historian, Modoc National Forest

After a year of pursuing the Modoc Tribe led by Captain Jack, Army troops were demoralized. May 1873 found soldiers under Major Mason and Captain Hasbrouck camped around Big Sand Butte, just south of today's Lava Beds National Monument in northeastern California. There men waited for orders to storm the Modoc's strategic position; instead, they fought flies, heat, poor food, and lack of water. While waiting for officers to make a decision over the next 4 days, the regulars constructed fortifications out of the only material available: lava rock. Finally, soldiers charged up the butte to find empty space; the Modocs had departed days earlier. The remains of that siege today form an archaeological record of the conflict, including stone trenches, rifle pits, corrals, and artifacts.

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The semi-circular military fortification on the Modoc

The Modoc National Forest received funding under the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) program for an interpretive development on the Doublehead Ranger District associated with the archaeological remains of the fortifications. Forest archaeologist Gerry Gates is directing phase I of the project, utilizing Passport in Time (PIT) volunteers. An archaeological survey of the area will be conducted to locate prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts, as well as to define proposed interpretive trail routes. The entire project will take 3 years and cover two other phases.

The national forest's intent is to complement nearby Modoc War sites on the Lava Beds National Monument under National Park Service (NPS) management. This will be done by offering a barrier-free access trail and a different slant on interpretation. While the NPS focuses on the war's military strategy, the Forest Service will interpret the personal side of the war. What was it like to be a cavalry soldier or Modoc Indian involved in what has been called the "Vietnam of the 19th century"? Forest historian Lex Palmer will conduct both oral and archival research utilizing Army records, historical journals, and input from modern day descendants of the Modoc Tribe. This data will be incorporated into interpretive signs and a brochure.

The proposed project has been well received. It will become part of the planned Volcanic Scenic Byway, which will loop around Glass Mountain, one of California's largest obsidian flows—a place where Indians quarried obsidian, astronauts trained for moonshots, and Levi Strauss obtained aggregate for the now passé stone-washed jeans. ❑

The Third Forest Reserve, The First National Refuge

Conservation of timber lands and watershed was the purpose for establishment of most Forest Reserves under authority of the 1891 Creative Act, including the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve of March 30, 1891, and the White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve of October 16, 1891.

The third forest reserve, however, was set aside as a result of growing public concern over the exploitation and demise of the salmon fisheries on Afognak Island, Alaska. Particularly, the red salmon fisheries on Afognak Island and on neighboring Kodiak Island to the south were in a serious state of decline following years of unrestrained commercial fishing and the associated on-shore fish salting and packing operations. Common practices included laying fishing nets completely across stream inlets, resulting in near total catchment of salmon and other fish, and leaving little escapement for future salmon stocks. The Karluk River fishery on Kodiak Island had been reduced from one of the largest salmon runs of the entire coast of Alaska to an almost nonexistent stock of red salmon. Now the Afognak River fishery appeared destined for the same fate.

The plight of the threatened fisheries on Afognak were brought to the attention of leaders in the emerging national conservation movement of the time, including George Bird Grinnell, prominent conservation leader and editor of the influential Field and Stream magazine. Through a series of articles in his magazine, he exposed the threats to the Afognak River salmon fishery and gained the attention of key conservation-minded individuals and legislators of the time.[1]

Grinnell was also a member of the Boone and Crockett Club founded in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt. *Both Field and Stream* and the club had given support to the efforts to pass a forest reserve act in 1891. Now they, including Theodore Roosevelt himself, joined the effort to establish the Afognak Reserve. Grinnell effectively brought the plight of the Afognak River fishery to the attention of the public, Congress, and the President through the pages of *Field and Stream.*[2]

A mechanism was sought to stop the fishery exploitation, and the Federal Forest Reserve Act of 1981 appeared to be the effective means to bring protection; thus, on December 24, 1892, within the emerging national conservation ethic of the time, President Benjamin Harrison signed Presidential Proclamation No. 39, creating a Public Reservation known as the "Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reservation."

As stated in Proclamation No. 39, the Afognak Reserve was to be:

> *set aside as a Public Reservation, including use for fish culture stations (fisheries research stations of that day)... whereas... required for public purposes, in order that salmon fisheries in the waters of the Island, and salmon and other fish and sea animals and other animals and birds... may be protected and preserved unimpaired... [and] whereas... the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries had selected the Afognak Bay, River, and Lake... as a reserve for the purpose of establishing fish culture stations, and the use of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.*[3]

Under proclamation no. 39, "Express warning was given to all persons not to enter upon, or to occupy, or to fish upon the lands or waters reserved under this proclamation." This statement served as notice that the overfishing of salmon by the large fishpacking industry, that had capitalized on and monopolized the Alaska coastal salmon fishing waters, was to cease.

Thus, the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve served as an early Federal reservation—primarily established to protect fish, animals, and birds—and, as such, has often been referred to as the first Federal refuge.

Homesteader Access

Public Reservations created under the Forest Reserve Act were to be closed to public entry land claims. Of eminent concern on all reserves, however, was the protection of rights of bona fide residents having prior land entitlements within the reserves, such as the Homestead Act of 1864 and the General Mining Law of 1872. In the Alaska case, a unique land entitlement existed and was recognized in the Afognak Reservation proclamation of December 24, 1892, namely the rights of possession granted to inhabitants under the treaty for the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, the Treaty of March 1867.

In an interesting footnote to the history of the forest reserves, the Afognak Reserve was to prove instrumental in the creation of the Nation's largest forest reserve and the source of the greatest consternation to those affected by this large reserve. This was the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve, the second Alaska forest reserve, later named the Tongass National Forest, established in 1902 by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt. The creation of the Tongass National Forest is a story unto itself.[4]

The Creative Act of 1891 granted the President the authorization to create forest reserves in a "state or territory." Alaska had not, as of 1902, been officially declared a Territory; however, the 1892 Afognak Proclamation had referred to the "Territory of Alaska." This was adequate legal determination—at least for the Commissioner of the General Land Office drafting up the proclamation at the specific instruction of President Theodore Roosevelt—as to Alaska's status as a Territory. President Roosevelt signed, without change, the draft proclamation to establish the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve on August 20, 1902.

The Creative Act of 1891 had no provisions for administration, and newly created reserves were simply closed to timber or other resource entry and extraction. The Organic Act of June 4, 1897, made possible the opening of reserves for administration and resource use and authorized the sale of timber, but this act also prohibited the exportation of lumber from Alaska, supposedly to protect homesteaders from large timber interests but more likely in order to eliminate Alaska as a competitor to Oregon and Washington lumber industries. This prohibition led to a great deal of consternation, following creation of the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve in 1902, especially because the purpose of the Afognak Reserve, established 10 years earlier, was to protect fish, animals, and birds.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office had not felt that Presidential Proclamations were the place to raise the point that the 1897 Organic Act had established governmental policy of permitting regulated timber cutting on forest reserves, thus the 1902 proclamation left out the point of regulated timber cutting on the Alexander Archipelago reserve, in part because logging had been prohibited on the Afognak Reserve. But the Afognak reserve had been established prior to the 1897 Organic Act, and it was a special situation, because it was established for the protection of fish, sea animals, other animals, and birds. The fact that the 1892 Afognak Reserve was not a reflection of Federal timber cutting policy for the rest of Alaska after 1897 was not clear in the 1902 proclamation. Much unnecessary explanation was to follow as a result of this intentional oversight.

The Chugach National Forest of Alaska was created by Presidential Proclamation of Theodore Roosevelt on July 23, 1907, and the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve was annexed into the Chugach National Forest by Executive Order of President Roosevelt on June 2, 1908, followed by Presidential Proclamation on February 23, 1909.[5]

In an unusual twist of history, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of December 2, 1980, section 1427 4(h), withdrew "all public lands on Afognak Island," other than

State land selections, "from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws." Although a large percentage of Afognak Island was conveyed to private ownership, section 1427 4(B)(m) (HR39-158) of ANILCA stated, "All public lands including submerged lands, adjacent to and seaward of Afognak Island from the line of mean high tide and the exterior boundary of the former 'Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve,' part of the existing Chugach NF, as reserved by proclamation dated December 24, 1892 and as shown on the diagram forming a part of the proclamation dated February 23, 1909, are hereby included within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and the lands described in subdivision (D) of subsection (b)(2) of this section are hereby included within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge." [6]

The purpose of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuges was stated in part "to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including but not limited to marine mammals, marine birds and other migratory birds, the marine resources upon which they rely, bears, caribou and other mammals." (HR39-20).

The purpose of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) was stated in part "to conserve fish and wildlife populations habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, Kodiak brown bears, salmonoids, sea otters, sea lions and other marine mammals and migratory birds" (HR39-22). The Kodiak NWR was originally established in 1941 out of concern for protection of the Kodiak Brown Bear.

Thus, a portion of the "first national refuge" eventually was permanently established as a portion of two units of the NWR system, an appropriate conclusion to the story of a national refuge established in the early eras of conservation history of the United States.

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[6] Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). December 2, 1980. ❑

Editor's Note: Authors of this essay are David Wanderaas, forester, Musselshell Ranger District, Lewis & Clark National Forest, and John Mattson, forest archaeologist, Chugach National Forest. Mr. Wanderaas was the last Forest Service forester assigned to Afognak Island (1977–80), and Mr. Mattson has been involved with cultural and historical efforts on Afognak Island since 1981.

Report of the Forest Service History Workshop

Carol Severance, Curator
Grey Towers National Historic Landmark

Grey Towers, Milford, PA

FS 83-GT-0001

Background

There were several reasons for the workshop held at Grey Towers, March 24–27, 1992. The recent National Forest Centennial celebration elicited a variety of public information and involvement activities focused on the history of the 1891 Forest Reserve Act, the transfer of those reserves to the Forest Service, and the heritage left by a cadre of employees charged with managing those early tracts. The celebration was extremely successful in many of the Forest Service regions, creating a ground swell of interest in the history of our past and the use of this history in decisionmaking, now and in the future. We scheduled the workshop in part to catch this spirit. We also felt it was time to take a fresh look at the Forest Service history program, improve its effectiveness, and broaden the community of interested practitioners. Edgar Brannon, director of Grey Towers, offered to host the session.

What We Did

Approximately 25 individuals met for 2-½ days. We represented a variety of disciplines and organizational levels from the Forest Service, academia, the nonprofit sector, and the National Archives (see appendix). After preliminary introductions and talks by Terry West, Washington Office History Unit and Butch Marita, Eastern Region regional forester, we discussed our expectations for the session. Some of the expectations were

- Learn more about the history program.
- Develop a definition of "history." Can it be "land use history"?
- Better define "history." What is the message? Who is the audience?
- What is history at the different levels of the agency?
- Develop something to match and mesh everything that is going on.
- Start to build larger community of interest in history.
- There is a renewed interest—define links between interpretive services, cultural resource management, and history.
- Articulate/explain history to management.
- Integrate history in current management.
- Reaffirm the importance of history.
- Urge National Forest System to work with Research branch in history.
- Define how Grey Towers relates and fits into this larger world.
- A successful history program for the Forest Service.

From this set of expectations, we moved into a discussion of strengths, problems, and strategic issues.

Strengths
- Multifunctional—can contribute to the Forest Service.
- Dedicated people at all levels.
- Excellent partnership potential.
- Retirees are interested and active.
- Exciting story to tell.

Problems
- Lack of focus.
- Larger than any single unit—history is cross-functional.
- Barriers due to departmentalization.
- Lack of consistent management support.
- Fail to educate employees about the benefits of history in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.
- Lack of training for history coordinators.

Strategic Issues
- Is the "history program" in the right place and called by the right name?
- Varied and distinctive roles/expectations occur throughout all levels of the organization.
- Incomplete records management has lost the agency some of its documentable history.

A subgroup of the whole lumped the strengths, problems, and strategic issues into four broad categories: leadership, communication, structure, and resources. Each participant chose one of these categories and worked with others in small groups to develop issue statements and recommendations.

Agreements

The group as a whole decided to focus on the proposal developed by the leadership team. This team recommended that we form a seven-member Forest Service History Council to coordinate and advise on agency history. (The council will not replace the hierarchical structures already in place; it will simply add a depth of cooperative leadership and advice.)

The group agreed to the concept of a council for a 1-year trial period and subsequent evaluation. Seven individuals volunteered to serve on the council. They are Ed Brannon, Evan DeBloois, Denver James, Linda Lux, Carol Severance, Pete Steen, and Jerry Williams.

Where We Go From Here

The first steps are to organize the Forest Service History Council, develop a network or series of

networks for sharing information, develop a strategy for addressing needs, and set ourselves up for success by starting simply.

Several individuals at the workshop outlined concerns for the council. These will be addressed at the first council meeting, June 4–5, in Durham, North Carolina.

Proposed 1992 Calendar for History Council

June 4-5:	Meeting at the Forest History Society, Durham, NC.
August 26-27:	Meeting on the Lolo National Forest, Missoula, MT.
November 4-6:	Meeting at the Forest Genetics Center, Placerville, CA

Team Outlines

Leadership

Issue: The current operating model of leadership is not as effective as it ought to be.

Resolution: Develop a shared leadership model that

- Supports varied and distinctive roles.
- Gets around and takes advantage of current hierarchical model of leadership.
- Coordinates and integrates historical activities rather than competes.
- Conceives of history as a vehicle for integration.
- Takes advantage of internal and external resources.
- Brings functional divisions together.

Proposal: Create a Forest History Council of seven members.

Charge:
- Take leadership in forest history.
- Carry on work of this workshop.
- 1-year review of results.

Structure

Issue No. 1: Although the history program and cultural resources management (CRM) have the same statutes, the history program is not perceived as contributing to agency goals, leaving it vulnerable to the vagaries of the budget process.

Alternatives (not in order of preference):
- Transfer history to Research.
- Drop the history program.
- Combine the history program with CRM.
- Create a new forest division—think tank with policy, history, social science, etc.
- Leave the history program in the Public Affairs Office (PAO) and accept that it will always be a relatively small, underfunded program.
- Create a new division of heritage management, with CRM, forest history, etc.
- Develop "regional" centers with experts in history, archaeology, historic architecture, archives, etc.

Issue No. 2: Forest and district personnel have inherited history as an interest, rather than as assigned duties, with resultant training inconsistent, causing work quality to be uneven.

Alternatives:
- Develop a regional history program for each region.
- Officially designate and train Forest Service history coordinators.
- Develop guidance, standards, requirements, direction, helpful hints, encouragements, and rewards.
- Develop training for forest- and district-level personnel on the objectives and activities involved in the history program.
- Provide a historic perspective in orientation classes for new employees.
- Develop training programs for the history elements: archives, photographs, oral histories, and artifacts/objects.
- Establish new position classification for "heritage preservation specialist" (multidisciplinary).

Issue No. 3: The history program does not work with a clear definition, causing confusion on what constitutes history with the resultant activities and products frequently not meeting expectation.

Alternatives:

- Define CRM and the history program.
- Define tasks and duties for historians.
- Come up with better contract guidelines for history products.
- Rely less on anecdotal histories by retirees.
- Make combined handbook that includes both history and CRM.
- Rewrite the 1680 portion of the Forest Service Manual and include a cross-reference to the CRM Manual section—explain differences.
- Develop guidance, standards, requirements, directory, helpful hints, encouragement, and rewards.

Issue No. 4: Objectives for the history program, as written in the 1680 Manual, are not known or are ignored by all "players," causing the history program job not to get done.

Alternatives:

- Educate all players as to the value received from history.
- Publicize history program objectives among the Forest Service leadership.
- Make 3 x 5 cards with objectives of history program and distribute like pay schedule cards.
- Revise Forest Service manual 1680.
- Develop guidelines for all elements of the history program.

Communications

Issue No. 1: New and long-term employee orientation and training should include history/culture of the Forest Service and awareness of the value of history to decisionmaking and the benefits to NEPA process.

Proposals:

Develop an employee and external orientation program on National Forest System and Forest Service history, adapted to local and regional needs, including audiovisual (dynamic), history information clearinghouse, and exhibits and include PM in the interdisciplinary team.

Develop a training module on history and FS decision making for leadership. Include values of history, relation of history to NEPA and other processes, potential uses by the Office of the General Counsel and appeals, and appropriate use of complete historical information.

Issue No. 2: Several Forest Service functional areas have primary responsibility for history program.

Proposal:

Consider the following as primary participants in a history program:

- History coordinator—program leadership and coordination
- Personnel—training and orientation programs will include history
- Fiscal—transfer of station and orientation to unit of new employees
- Public Affairs Office—publications, audiovisual, and media
- CRM—artifacts, historic sites/structures, CRM program that relates to administrative history
- Interpretation—use of history for public presentation
- Administrative Services—records management

Secondary responsibilities exist for line officers (support of the program), specialists (maintain and use emphasis area's historical information).

Issue No. 3: There is a need to better distribute publications and historical information throughout the system for use at all levels.

Proposal:

Develop a national clearinghouse for forest related history, including administrative histories videos, training opportunities, consultation, external partners (i.e., AASL, NRPA, Smithsonian, other agencies), curation information, and speakers.

Resources

Issue No. 1: There is a need to develop and improve a system for artifact and object curation at all levels of the agency.

Proposals:

- Develop an amnesty program which allows employees, retirees, and others to return historical objects to the agency.
- Develop an inventory of Forest Service objects/artifacts.
- Clarify roles of regional and national Forest Service Museums.
- Communicate between forests and regions about memoranda of understanding with local historical societies, museums, and universities.

Issue No. 2: Poor records management has lost the agency much of its documented history.

Proposals:

Improve records management by:

- Improving education about reasons records management is important.
- Giving individuals with higher grade levels (GS 7/9) the responsibility for transferring/retiring records.
- Establishing committees on forest and regional levels to review records.
- Having the Forest Service make better use of the National Archives.

Issue No. 3: Funding is inadequate and erratic.

Proposals:

- Packaging history with other programs to help elicit funds.
- Advertise successes.
- Explore concepts of grants to nonprofits/individuals to encourage research, rather than depending on contracts system currently used.

Issue No. 4: Encouraging partnerships with the professional history community will enhance the agency in terms of perspectives, leverage of funds/in-house talent, and result in a variety of useful products.

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Greenspeak: Jargon in the Forest Service

Jack DeGolia, Beaverhead National Forest

Jargon is useful, specialized language that helps peers talk to each other. Jargon can help save time and add precision to conversation with others who already share an understanding of your field. But, jargon is bad news for outsiders, such as the general public. Instead of making communication easier, it gets in the way. Talk too much jargon and people wonder what you're hiding, since you're obviously covering up with all the smoke you're puffing out.

Make a New Year's resolution to keep jargon where it belongs: inside, with your peers. When you write or speak for a general audience, never assume they understand your terms. If you must use them, always define them. And, don't assume your audience will remember what the terms mean!

The worst part about jargon is that, after a while, you feel that without it you're being imprecise, or worse, unprofessional, or worst of all, just simple. So, phrases like "forage utilization" seem perfectly natural. Yet, for laymen, what you probably mean is "how much the cows eat" or some variation. True, there are some ideas not included in "how much the cows eat," but, then again, maybe your audience doesn't care or need to know all the nuances.

Here, then, is a dictionary of commonly used Forest Service jargon.

Agency, the: See "Outfit, the."

Beans: Statistics, little annoying details, especially those foisted on "us" by administrative people who are called "bean counters."

Bells, whistles, flags, smoke, and snake oil: Any kind of baloney or empty rhetoric.

Biting us: Problems do this to us, but we never say where!

Bottom line: A nice image from accounting that has become overused and slang. It means "the result."

Bring up to speed: Bring someone or something up to date; make sure they're informed. Opposite of blissful ignorance.

Buy in: We "buy in" when we enthusiastically accept an idea or program. Usually, though, there's no charge!

Cadre: A group, but a group with a special quality.

Capture: We mean record, especially at a meeting when we're trying to "capture" the main points of different speakers.

Color of money: Means Federal appropriations come with different restrictions on how particular funds can be spent. The "wrong color of money" means you have money in an account you can't use the way you want.

Compliance checking: We mean we're checking to be sure a contractor or permittee is complying with the rules. But, to some, it sounds like we're out checking compliances, whatever they are.

Country: This area or part of the United States we're in. We often say "since I came to this country..." which to others means you came here from Nicaragua or something. (Author's note: My mother did come to this country from Nicaragua!)

DG: This shorthand for the Data General computer is unknown outside the Forest Service. It's becoming a verb, as in "DG me a message."

Dispersed recreation: We mean camping all over the place, but not in campgrounds. What sounds really strange though is a "dispersed site." How big could that be?!

Eat our lunch: This expression means a problem nearly "got" everybody involved. It's often used as a warning, as in, "This is really going to eat our lunch unless we watch it." Used in the past tense ("ate our lunch"), the phrase is used to talk about how something either nearly or did wreck an effort.

Elk security: To the uninitiated, this suggests elk wearing badges and carrying guns, not providing for habitat that protects elk.

Entry: This is what happens when we sell timber, and a contractor goes into the stand of trees to cut them. To an outsider, our use of the idea of "entering" is odd. It connotes violating the forest.

Fleet: Not a bunch of ships, it's just our bunch of cars and trucks.

Flip: Sending a message on the "DG" is often referred to as "flipping" the message. Comes from the acronym for "forest level information processing system." That's what we called the idea of getting computers all over the place. To the outside world, flipping is done to pancakes.

Flying a job: Somehow the verb "to fly" has come to mean "to advertise" when we tell people about job vacancies, as in "This job will be flown as a GS-11."

FORPLAN: Not the blueprint of a house but a forest plan.

Frontliner: Someone who works as a receptionist; the first person to greet a member of the public coming into an office.

Green rig: Means a vehicle owned by the Forest Service and painted that "green like no other green."

Greenspeak: Language spoken in and by the Forest Service.

Hard targets: Goals for projects or for selling forest products that actually have numbers associated with them. Rarely, however, do we talk about "soft targets." We often speak of hard targets as if they're hard on us. To outsiders this is another odd phrase with an adjective from nowhere in it.

Hazmat: Hazardous materials; hardly a welcome mat.

Heartburn: Said of something that bothers the speaker, as in "I have heartburn over this timber sale."

Herd bull: A leader, but this term is probably best not uttered to the leader's face.

Hit the street: Our reports do this when they are released to the public. Be sure to keep this phrase for "internal use only," since we don't want people to think we throw things off tall buildings.

Honcho (verb): To shepherd, guide, or serve as a leader for: "He's honchoing that initiative." The noun, "honcho," meaning chief or boss, comes from the Japanese han (squad) and cho (leader). This is another example of turning a noun into a verb without checking to see if the rest of the world understands.

ID team: To us, this of course means "interdisciplinary team," but to the outside world, it means nothing. The "ID" part of this expression might suggest "identification" to many. Never use this one with persons outside the agency without defining it.

Impact (verb): The dictionary still has not accepted this word as meaning what we want it to, namely, "affect." To impact means "to collide with" in common speech.

Impacts (noun): This is what we use when we mean "effects."

In the field: "She's in the field today." Six feet under it? Lolling in the dirt or just picking flowers? Don't forget to catch yourself when talking to members of the public about being outside the office, in the national forest!

Interface: A term that tries to express the idea of contact or meeting between two things. It's as impersonal as you can get when used for people. "This training will facilitate the interface between rodeo managers and Forest Service employees." Gross! Don't use this word like this.

Jackpot: In the field, a fire in a slash pile, especially one piled by hand; in the office, a nasty piece of work that will eat your time and your heart.

Jargon (noun): 1. The language, especially the vocabulary, peculiar to a particular trade, profession, or group. 2. Unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing; gibberish. 3. Pidgin. 4. Speech or writing characterized by pretentious terminology and involved syntax.

Kicking open anthills: This phrase describes what we do when we make our own crises. Often we make a decision or announcement at the wrong time and create political upheaval when maybe we didn't need to.

Line officer: This term means the people who are in charge: the Chief, the regional forester, the forest supervisor, and the district ranger. It's borrowed from the military, so doesn't mean much to nonmilitary people. Its companion is "staff officer," the people who do what the line officer tells them or who carry out the directions they themselves write for the line officer to approve.

LP stands: As with other acronyms, LP needs to be defined (as interspersed stands of Lousiana-Pacific property) with its first occurrence in a report, otherwise, one is left to wonder what Louisiana Pacific is standing around for.

Manage: Many outside the Forest Service are surprised at our use of this word. It sounds benign but can mean we "cut the blue blazes out of" a forest. Not all share this view, but it's good to realize that even the seemingly benign word "manage" is a loaded term to many of our listeners.

McCullough's warbler: A chainsaw.

Mitigate: This really means "to make less severe, intense, or painful." Legally it means "compensate for." Often we use it to mean "fix" or "don't worry, we'll take care of it."

MMBF: Million board feet. To those ignorant of our Latin roots (M is the Roman numeral for 1,000), MBF might mean million board feet, if it meant anything at all. As with all acronyms, always define the first occurrence in a report.

Monitor: While we use this word a lot, most of the rest of the world doesn't. This is one of those scientific-sounding words that sometimes is used in a scientific context, but too often isn't. We mean we'll watch, count, keep track of, or follow something when we say we're going to "monitor it." In many cases, we should probably use the more common terminology.

NEPA: An acronym for National Environmental Policy Act, pronounced "NEE-pah." As a spoken word, it's meaningless to anyone outside the Forest Service except those who study the agency.

NFMA: Another acronym, for National Forest Management Act. Interestingly, there are different pronunciations of this acronym. In the Northern Region, the North Idaho dialect pronounces this "en-ef-em-ay." Northwestern Montanans say "nafmah," and southern Montanans drawl out a "nifmah."

Off forest: This means you're away from your home base as in "We're going off forest to the XYZ Fire."

Off the Flathead: This expression is used to tell someone where you work when you're not there, as in "I'm off the Flathead."

On fire: No, this doesn't mean an employee is enveloped in flames; it means she or he is off on fire duty somewhere. The Forest Service is the only agency on earth where its people are gone because they're "on fire" but return unscarred.

On board: A nautical term, indicating you're on a ship. In Forest Service jargon, you're "on board" when you know something somebody else does, or you "come on board" when you start work at a particular office.

On the Beaverhead: This expression, along with its derivatives, "the fire is on us," "she's on the Lolo," or "he's a permittee on us," is language that expresses membership in the Forest Service family. It's a curious expression to outsiders, however, who think more about being "in" a forest rather than "on" it. Interestingly, you can be "on" a forest without being "in" it. People in the supervisor's office (see SO) are said to be "on" a forest even though the actual trees may be some distance away.

On the ground: A Forest Service expression meaning "actually in the national forest" or "on the land" or "out of the office, in the forest." Outsiders may wonder if, besides operating "on the ground," we're also up in the air!

Open house: We use this expression to mean we're holding an informal meeting, often with stations, where the public can visit with Forest Service employees individually. To the rest of the known world, however, this is just a weird way of saying "public meeting." To us "public meeting" is a room full of angry people who stand up and make speeches denouncing us and our policies. We probably will never convince newspaper editors that an "open house" is anything but a "meeting."

Organic closing: Dumping slash on a road to close it.

Organization, the: See "Outfit, the."

Outfit, the: The Forest Service. A term used for group bonding purposes.

Out year: Future years, comes from the budget people who talk about "current year" and "out years."

Prescribed natural fire: This phrase has an unintended arrogance in it, that we can create natural fires, then turn them off when they do things we don't want. Not everyone shares our confidence nor our philosophy, so our phrase can create more static than meaning to the layman.

Polygon: What has geometry got to do with the Forest Service? Polygons are "units" of land and, we guess, since they have many sides, the technocrats decided to show off their vocabulary. Units, however, are things with many sides, too, and some people never heard of them or may wonder why we worry about "polliwogs."

Private ground: Private property or private land.

Process, the: The steps we follow to complete a job. Some of us are very enamored of the process, which many in the public don't believe in, trust, or understand. They're more interested in the result than in the process.

Publics: No such word. The singular noun "public" refers to a community as a whole. When we use the plural word, we're often trying to say, "groups," or trying to indicate special segments of the public. Sometimes, incredibly, "publics" is used to mean "persons," as in "I met with three of our publics today." In this context, we invariably use the possessive pronoun "our."

Punkins: Trees that would make nice lumber. Derived from "pumpkins," this term makes an analogy between desirable material and sweets like pumpkin pie.

R1, R2, R3, etc.: This is the ultimate Forest Service secret code for regional offices. Only insiders have the mental map, understand which numbers go with which regions, or even what a "region" is! And, there is no region 7, even though there are regions 1–6, and 8–10.

Respond: For some reason, we can't "answer" or "reply." We have to "respond." Maybe "responding" sounds more responsive. For those who are used to simpler words, though, we sound stilted when we "respond." Just answer the question!

Retention: Inside the Forest Service, we like "retention" because, when we achieve it, people stay on the job longer. For most people, though, this is an awkward word that conjures up images of people who have bad kidneys.

Rig: A vehicle, usually a pickup truck.

Scoping: High school kids do this to each other, but we too often do it to the public, assuming they understand we really mean "finding out what people think the issues are."

Sensing: Finding out what people think, or surveying. We use sensing, I guess, because it makes us seem "sensitive" or else suggests our nerves are sticking out.

Sideboards: The limits of a situation or project. Has nothing to do with sailing or attachments on a vehicle.

Spatial disaggregation: Apparently this term means a calendar of proposed projects, but don't bet anybody outside your "space" understands that.

SO: Not the smart remark of a teenager, as in, "So?!" Rather, this is an acronym that stands for "supervisor's office." That's the office of the officer in charge of the national forest. It also means "sheriff's office" to some and "State office" to those in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which has led to some interesting confusion over meeting locations.

Soft linkage: This means, if there's a policy and there's only "soft linkage" between it and what we really do, we really don't have to pay attention to the policy. RPA in 1985 called for a level of timber harvest nobody met, so there was "soft linkage" between RPA and the cut.

Strategize: English is a marvelous language; you can create new verbs from nouns. The trouble is they don't always work. Strategize is a grating word that means "to plan strategy."

Sunset: To most people this means the time when the sun goes down, but we've adopted legal jargon that refers to laws or jobs that last for a limited time. And, we've made it into a verb we want to mean "to end." Example: "His job sunsets in 2 years." This conjures images of flaming orange and oceans, and it's all too confusing. Avoid this one!

T&A reports: T&A stands for "time and attendance" and isn't a shorthand for parts of anyone's anatomy. Instead, T&A reports are the forms you use to report your time so that you can get paid.

Targets: (See also "hard target.") For the outside world, targets are things you shoot at. In the Forest Service, targets often shoot at you! On the outside, people use ammunition to shoot at targets; very often we don't (as in, meet your target, but don't expect any money to do it). Targets are quotas for miles of trail built, board feet of timber sold, and so on. Remember, we may confuse by talking about "meeting" targets. You have to know what we mean by "target" before you can understand how it's possible to meet one.

Tiers (verb): The real word that's spelled like this means, "a person or thing who ties" as in, "I saw three fly tiers at the flyfishing convention." As used in the Forest Service, the word is an attempt to turn the word "tier" into a verb. Tier refers to layers or rows of seats in a theater. We may really mean "to dovetail," meaning to join or fit together harmoniously. We may also mean that a particular report is based on another one.

Timber beast: A person from the "old school" of forestry who would rather cut trees than worry about silly things like streams, fish, birds, other wildlife, soil, or what it looks like to "fern feelers" and "tree huggers."

TSPIRS: Sounds, to the uninitiated, like something to do with tea and riding equipment. Never use with people outside the agency without defining it.

Treatment: This means burning, cutting, killing, plowing, or any number of other things we might do to plants. For most people, though, a treatment is what you get at a health spa. To many others, it's a Forest Service euphemism for doing something bad to the land.

Tweak: Adjust or change. Doesn't have anything to do with unsolicited amorous advances.

Umbrella: Here's another noun we try to make act as a verb. When we "umbrella" something, we mean we include it. Sorry, gang, few other speakers of English "umbrella" much of anything.

Viewshed: A word that's trying to use the wonderful qualities of the word "watershed" but really means "what we can see from here," wherever "here" happens to be. This word makes no sense to mere mortals and should be avoided except when talking to visual management junkies. When you think about it, most sheds are nothing to view for very long!

Visit on: One of the many ways we say we talk about something. We "visit on," "share," and "discuss" all kinds of things we really just talk about.

Wash: "How it washes" means "how it turns out," and probably derives from the expression, "How it comes out in the wash."

Wheels falling off: Said of a project that's falling apart; often asked by a worried supervisor, as in "Are the wheels falling off?" It's best to answer, "No," unless it's not your fault.

White hat: If the bad guys wear black hats, then the good guys wear white hats. So, a "white hat" project, for example, is one where the agency is seen as doing good by everybody. One theory is that enough "white hats" will make up for the "black hats" we seem to wear most of the time in somebody's eyes. Unfortunately, this theory usually doesn't work.

Whippin' and spurrin': Words that mean you're really working hard on something, but often used as a smokescreen to cover the fact that you haven't really started!

Wreck: Used to describe personal mishaps like, "I had a wreck coming over here." In this case, the speaker may mean he dropped something, fell down and ripped his pants, or some other minor event.

Zone: Here's a classic term that could mean one of two things, depending on a context only those "in the know" are aware of. A "zone geologist" could be one who works for two districts OR could work for two or more forests. Unfortunately for the masses, these zone relationships are about as well known as counties in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, you could get confused trying to figure out how zone geology differs from oil geology and other geologic specialties. ❑

Motivation Through Forest Service History

Cynthia R. Pfeiffer
Ozark–St. Francis National Forest

This volunteered commentary is the response of the author to the conference on the history program future held at Grey Towers. The essay begins with two questions: Why would Forest Service history be meaningful and interesting to me? How can it help the Forest Service if I learn about its history?

I need FS history on a personal level to make it real for me

People can only retain and remember so much. The history of the Forest Service or region tends to be broad, and, if you mention the term "FS history," most people want to go to sleep. Most of the employees who are busy typing all day, marking timber, or adding up dollars in management codes, people who are working hard doing the Forest Service mission on the ground, think of FS history as something with which the higher grades with not a lot to do are working. It has no impact on their jobs in B&F, procurement, etc. If you want Forest Service employees to be able to relate to FS history, you need to have them understand the history of their functions. Think about it: people identify with what they do for 8 hours a day. (I am a purchasing agent first, then I work for the Forest Service.) Usually, the desire isn't there for general history (in the Forest Service), so, to be interesting and applicable, we need to see our history from a more focused point of view, as in functional histories. We need the "heritage" of each function; how did they do the job? What has changed it? How did it come about? What needs did they have then that brought us to where we are now?

I don't know what it would take to research the different job functions, but I believe it could be done.

Forest Service history will enable me to gain a sense of identity (who I am in the Forest Service) and help me to see where we're going

Why am I doing what I'm doing? Just how important is my job? Am I necessary? Where do I stand in the "Big Forest Service Picture"? FS history, properly presented, can show me how important my job is and, therefore, instill a sense of family, identity, and self-worth. Ninety percent of Forest Service employees don't know their unit histories and, therefore, can't see the importance of their current job and feel that their job is not that important. If I know my place in the scheme of things, I will then be better able to improve the system. A good understanding of where we came from in FS history will help tell us who we are now in the Forest Service. Everyone needs a sense of heritage, FS history should be no different.

When you get that sense of identity with the Forest Service, motivation is the result. What causes this motivation is identity and self-worth within the "family past" and "family future." An analogy is the self-esteem you get from knowing your connectedness to your own family.

A way to help tell the story

FS employees could attend a Motivation Through History (or whatever title it had) workshop for

their particular function. Participants would explore their function, from its infancy up to the present, and look at trends for the future. What caused the changes that happened through the years, bringing us to where we are now? Imagine the pride that could be gained by finding out where and why your job ultimately began and subsequently exists today. FS history would be alive to every employee in a real way—instead of the dry, broad, general brochures that never seem to reach the lower levels anyway. Knowing our history makes what we do today seem real and important. Clearly, to me, history is the key to increased morale and motivation in the Forest Service. ❑

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Washington Office Public Affairs Staff in 1924

10th Mountain Division Regroups 50 Years Later

Denise Stuhr, White River National Forest

Fifty years ago, Camp Hale on the White River National Forest was filled with the sounds of young men preparing for war. In mid-September 1992, it was filled with the sounds of some of those same men reminiscing as they returned to Camp Hale for the 50th Reunion of the 10th Mountain Division.

In the early 1940's, a river valley on the Eagle River was transformed into a complete military installation named Camp Hale. Camp Hale then became home to 14,000 soldiers and 3,200 mules of the 10th Mountain Division during World War II. These soldiers were trained for mountain warfare on skis, and they played a major role in breaking the German stronghold in northern Italy, which eventually led to the end of the war in Italy. By the end of the war, the Germans referred to the men of the 10th as "the Elite Mountain Troops."

Camp Hale was dismantled in the 1960's, and the property was turned over to the USDA Forest Service. Many of today's ski areas were founded by veterans of the 10th who first learned to ski at Camp Hale. Today, little remains of Camp Hale other than a few foundations, the rifle range, and the beginners' ski slope. Camp Hale was included in the National Register of Historic Places in April of this year.

In anticipation of the reunion and to provide for sorely needed interpretation at Camp Hale, the Holy Cross Ranger District completed two new interpretive facilities along U.S. Highway 24 at Camp Hale and dedicated them as part of the 10th Mountain Division's 50th Reunion held in Vail. Two thousand veterans and members of their families returned to Camp Hale, some for the first time since World War II, to participate in the reunion activities and to see these new facilities.

"Despite the impressive and important history of Camp Hale," said Holy Cross District Ranger Bill Wood, "the Forest Service did not have anything at the site to allow the public to understand what took place there. At the same time we were promoting Camp Hale as a National Historic Site, we decided to build these facilities that would properly commemorate and interpret the history of the men and the Camp." He noted that employees of the Holy Cross District and East Zone Engineering worked feverishly to ensure the facilities were completed by the time of the reunion.

One facility, at the main entrance to the Camp, was completed using Capital Investment Funds. It includes a parking area, picnic tables, and two interpretive signs.

The other facility, an interpretive turnout on U.S. Highway 24, includes five panels of signs that provide for an understanding of the natural history of the valley, the early days at Camp Hale, significance of the 10th during World War II, happenings following World War II and the more recent history at Camp Hale. The turnout was completed with the Forest Service's Challenge Cost-Share Program and the generosity of numerous partners. "We could not have built this facility without our partners," said Wood. "Forest Service funds totaled $14,000, and contributions by 12 partners added another $46,000 to make it a first-class project."

The 10th Mountain Division 50th Anniversary Reunion was a week-long affair in Vail, involving numerous parades, banquets, and social gatherings. It was capped with a full day of activities in the Camp Hale area on September 16, 1992, beginning with a morning memorial service at the monument on Tennessee Pass for the 1,000 fallen soldiers of the division who died in some of the

bloodiest battles of World War II. One of the 10th veterans, Earl Clark, read a 50-year-old essay from the Camp Hale base newspaper entitled, "Soldiers Don't Cry." On this day they did.

The afternoon included an ceremony to dedicate the National Historic Site and the interpretive facilities at Camp Hale. This dedication service was a full military ceremony, including band selections by Fort Carson's 4th Infantry Division Band, parachute delivery of the colors, and an address by Major General Guy LaBoa from Fort Carson.

"Time and shifting sands of battlefields may have dimmed America's memory of you," said LaBoa to the veterans, "but yours was a just cause. And you will never be forgotten." Also addressing the group were Bill Kight (White River National Forest archaeologist), forest supervisor Sonny LaSalle, district ranger Bill Wood, and regional public affairs director Denny Bschor.

"We dedicate not a place, but the people and spirit of the place that made this unit special. It doesn't matter that the buildings are gone. Hopefully, the people will come to visit and get a sense of what went on here," said Kight.

Ranger Wood presented certificates of appreciation to the 12 partners who made the interpretive turnout possible and to Bill Kight for his role in securing the National Historic Site designation and Tim Grantham of the Holy Cross District for his leadership in constructing the turnout. ❑

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